

# Paper Money

DEVOTED TO THE STUDY OF CURRENCY



The famed Parker House of Boston issued scrip during the Civil War. This ten-cent note is one of a set described by Maurice Gould in his article on Page 107.

VOL. 9

1970

No. 3

Whole No. 35

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OF

*Society of Paper Money Collectors*

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# EDUCATIONAL SERIES NOTES

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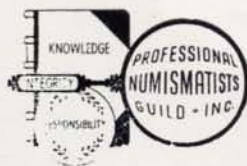
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# Paper Money

VOL. 9 NO. 3

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WHOLE NO. 35

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# *Society of Paper Money Collectors*

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# A Display of New Mexico National Bank Notes

By Roman L. Latimer

The First National Bank of Santa Fe has the distinction of being the oldest bank in the Southwest. It was founded in 1870 by Lucien B. Maxwell, a powerful landowner and frontiersman from Cimarron, New Mexico, who organized the bank with a portion of the money he received from the sale of his huge Maxwell Land Grant.

Late in 1968, it was realized that the First National Bank of Santa Fe would be celebrating its centennial anniversary in 1970. The thought occurred to the author that the bank might be interested in having a display of National Bank Notes issued by it and other banks in New Mexico as part of their celebration activities. After obtaining permission from the President, Mr. C. K. Skinner, Jr., and the Vice-President and Cashier, Mr. D. D. Van Soelen, to proceed with the project, I began the search to obtain as many notes from various towns and banks in New Mexico as possible to produce what may be the largest collection of New Mexico National Bank Notes ever assembled for public display.

Nearly one hundred letters were written to bank presidents, retired bank personnel, and relatives of ex-bank officials in an effort to find these scarce items. The people contacted were, for the most part, glad to help the project along and contributed a wealth of information pertaining to the early banking history of the State. Many collectors and dealers in paper money around the United States were also contacted to see what they might have available in New Mexico material that could be added to the display.

The project was completed a few weeks into 1970, and the display turned over to the First National Bank of Santa Fe for its use during the year. It is now located in the main lobby of the bank and has drawn people from all parts of the state to see it. Thanks to excellent publicity on the part of the bank, it is proving to be one of the highlights of the celebration.

Of particular interest to collectors is the fact that notes of all three charter periods as well as the small-size 1929 series notes as issued by the First National Bank of Santa Fe are included in the display. The notes include the signatures of all presidents and cashiers of the bank during the note-issuing period, with the exception of three.

Other notes of interest in the display are: a third charter, red seal Territory of New Mexico \$10 note from the Citizens National Bank of Roswell, sheet #1, that was carried as identification by the bank's cashier, Nathan Jaffa; and a third charter, dated back, territorial \$10 note from the First National Bank of Lake Arthur that has on it the signature of the only woman bank official in the collection, Ida Hammond, as cashier.

Several other banks in the state have expressed interest in the collection, so it is now intended that a display will be prepared to circulate to these banks and others that may desire to have it for public exhibition.

Other New Mexico notes have been discovered since the display was prepared and will be added to the collection at a later date. The search continues to turn up notes that were issued by other New Mexico banks for future use. The challenge has been a large one, but one that has proven to be most rewarding.

It is felt that these bank notes help to tell a part of the history of banking in New Mexico. Many of New Mexico's most prominent men helped to organize these banks, and their signatures on these notes tell a small and little-known portion of the story pertaining to the growth of a territory and state.

For information of fellow National Bank Note collectors, the following is a listing of New Mexico notes contained in the display:

## Center Frame

(All notes from the First National Bank of Santa Fe (1750))

### TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO:

Fr. 382, \$1 FCP Lt. Ser. #D9947, Top Ser. #4339  
Fr. 484, \$10 SCP Bottom Ser. #2956, Top Ser. #A72952A  
Fr. 616, \$10 TCP (dated back) Bottom Ser. #46, Top Ser. #Y813071  
Fr. 642, \$20 TCP (dated back) Bottom Ser. #627, Top Ser. #Y813652

### STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

Fr. 602, \$5 TCP Bottom Ser. #9754, Top Ser. #B396365H  
Fr. 628, \$10 TCP Bottom Ser. #6211, Top Ser. #Z236513E  
Fr. 628, \$10 TCP Bottom Ser. #4442, Top Ser. #D800274E  
Fr. 1800-1, \$5 Ser. #B001698A  
Fr. 1801-2, \$10 Ser. #A001766  
Fr. 1802-1, \$20 Ser. #C000164A

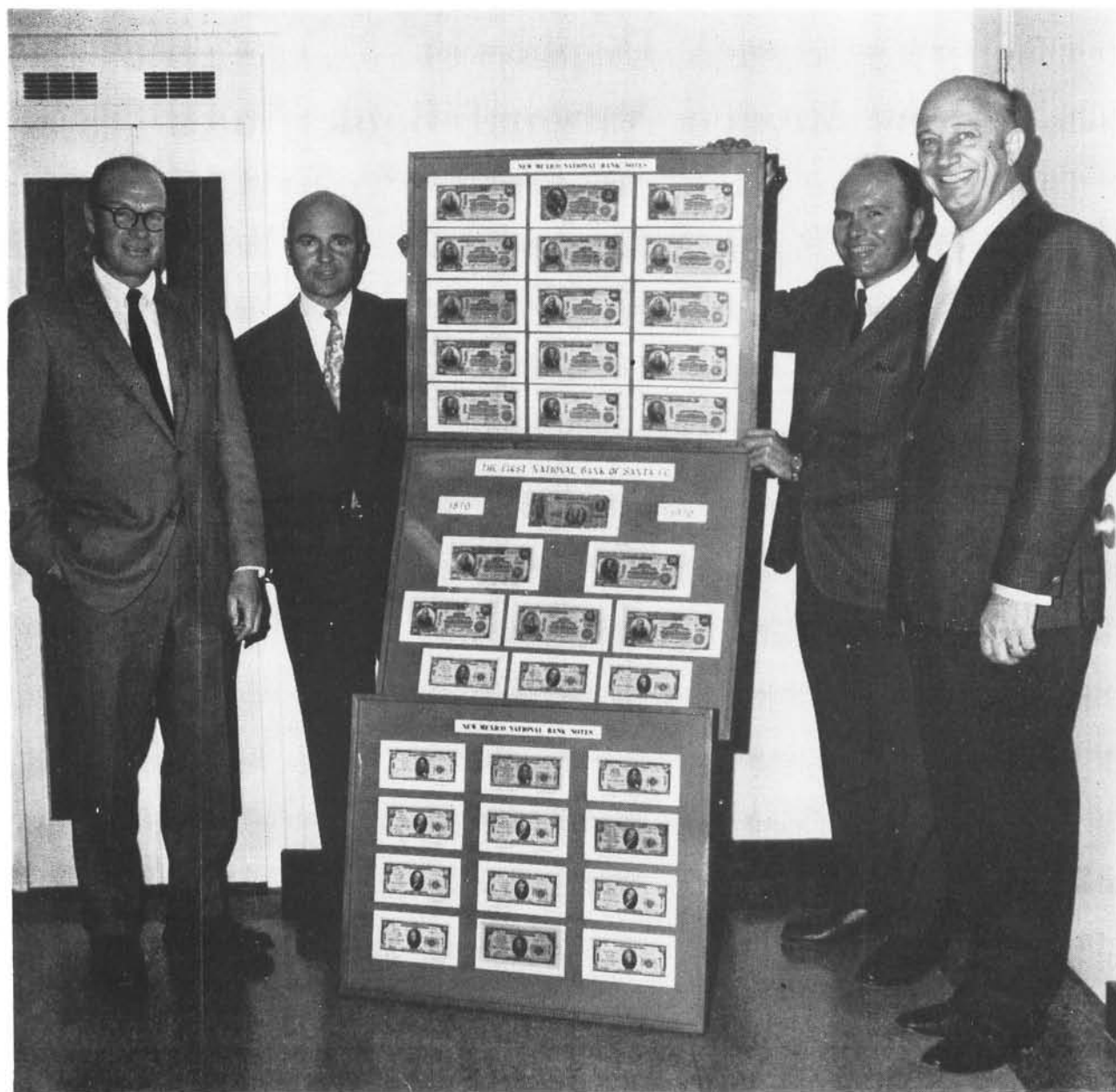
## Top Frame

### TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO:

Fr. 621, \$10 TCP (red seal) The Citizen's National Bank of Roswell (6777), lower #1, upper #B22044  
Fr. 615, \$10 TCP (dated back) The First National Bank of Lake Arthur (8584) lower #1256, upper #D499547A

### STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

Fr. 538-b, \$5 SCP The First National Bank of Albuquerque (2614) lower #11071, upper #R612533  
Fr. 617, \$10 TCP (dated back) The First National Bank of Tucumcari (6288) lower #1034, upper #B56820B  
Fr. 606, \$5 TCP The Citizens National Bank of Albuquerque (11442) lower #925, upper #K525026D  
Fr. 607, \$5 TCP The First National Bank in Gallup (11900) upper and lower #11860



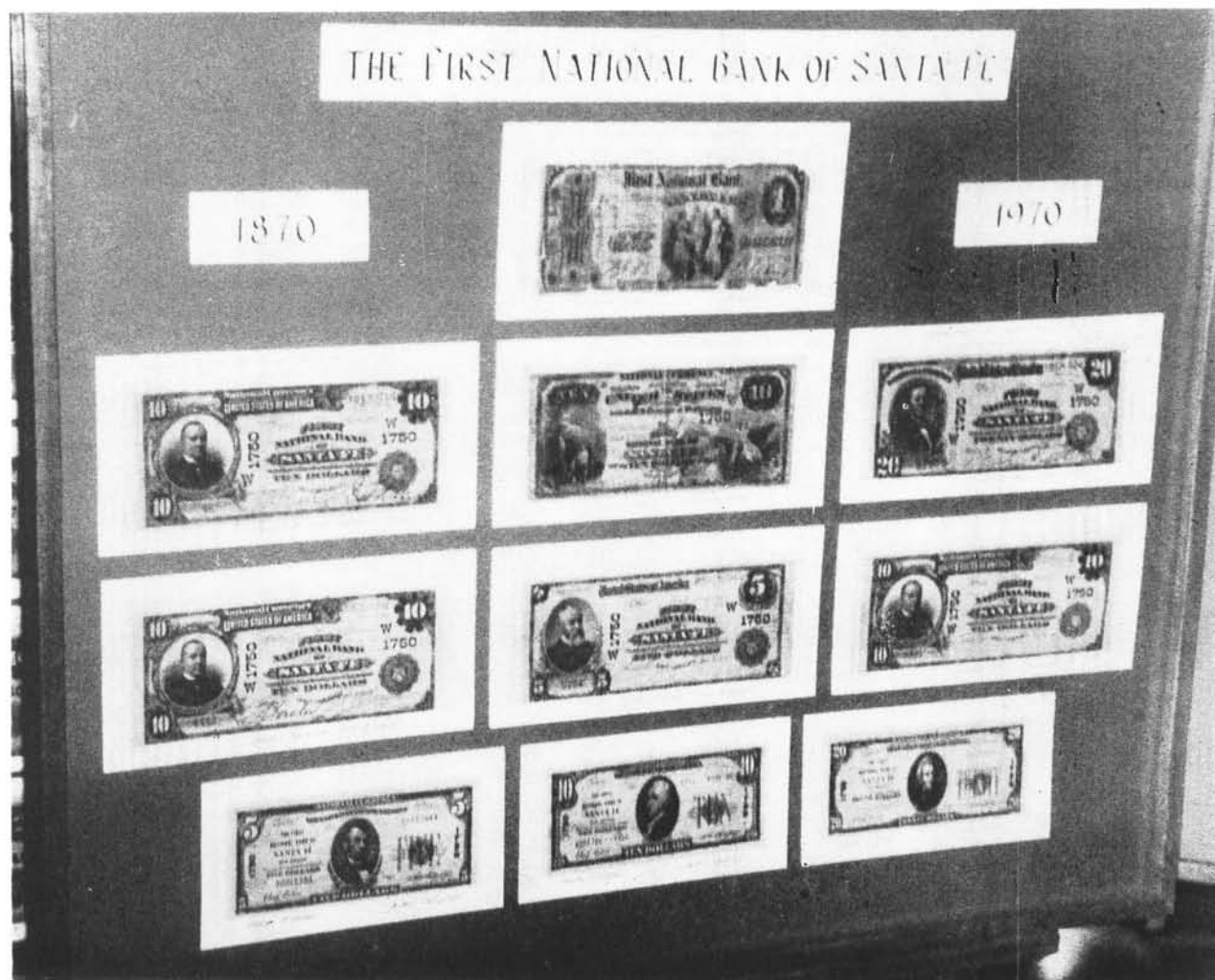
The National Bank Note display at the First National Bank of Santa Fe, N. Mex. Left to right: D. D. Van Soelen, Vice-President and Cashier; C. K. Spinner, President; Roman L. Latimer, developer of the collection; and L. E. Meyer, committee co-chairman.

Fr. 609, \$5 TCP Albuquerque National Trust & Savings Bank (12485) upper & lower #936  
 Fr. 628, \$10 TCP The First National Bank of Santa Fe (1750) lower #6209, upper #Z236511E  
 Fr. 632, \$10 TCP The First National Bank of Las Vegas (2436) lower #8811, upper #Y200143E  
 Fr. 628, \$10 TCP The State National Bank of Albuquerque (7186) lower #16460, upper #B760972E  
 Fr. 628, \$10 TCP The First National Bank of Melrose (8397) lower #2329, upper #D57251E  
 Fr. 660, \$20 TCP The First National Bank of Albuquerque (2614) upper and lower #20922  
 Fr. 660, \$20 TCP The First National Bank of Santa Rosa (6081) upper & lower #3577  
 Fr. 654, \$20 TCP The American National Bank of Silver City (8132) lower #7355, upper #B416897K

Fr. 661, \$20 TCP Albuquerque National Bank (12485) upper & lower #142

#### Bottom Frame

Fr. 1800-1, \$5 The First National Bank of Santa Fe (1750) Ser. #E001615A  
 Fr. 1800-2, \$5 The First National Bank of Belen (6597) Ser. #A002626  
 Fr. 1800-2, \$5 Albuquerque National Trust & Savings Bank (12485) #A014962  
 Fr. 1801-1, \$10 The First National Bank of Albuquerque (2614) #C004202A  
 Fr. 1801-1, \$10 The First National Bank of Santa Rosa (6081) #A000933A  
 Fr. 1801-2, \$10 The First National Bank of Tucumcari (6288) #A000059



Close-up of one of the frames

- Fr. 1801-1, \$10 The American National Bank of Silver City (8132) #E001073A  
 Fr. 1801-1, \$10 First National Bank in Raton (12924) #C003079A  
 Fr. 1802-1, \$20 The First National Bank of Santa Fe (1750) #F000185A  
 Fr. 1802-1, \$20, Albuquerque National Trust & Savings Bank (12485) #C000891A  
 Fr. 1802-1, \$20 The Carlsbad National Bank (12569) #F000373A  
 Fr. 1802-1, \$20 First National Bank in Raton (12924) #D000390A

(SPMC member Roman L. Latimer, developer of the above collection, is a life long resident of Santa Fe and a Design Supervisor for the State Highway Department. His great grandfather, Ramon A. Baca, was one of the first customers of the First National Bank of Santa Fe.)

## First National Bank of Santa Fe Medal

In connection with the feature on the notes of the First National Bank of Santa Fe, it is worth mentioning that the bank is issuing commemorative medallions and a history in book form. The medallions, designed by Santa Fe artist Donna Quasthoff and produced by the Medallion Art Co., picture the seal of the bank on the obverse and the present pueblo-style bank building with a stagecoach symbolizing the year 1870 on the reverse. They are available in bronze (\$2) or silver (\$11); the book sells for \$2.25, all items postpaid from Wm. R. Heald, P. O. Box 216, Albuquerque, N. M. 87101.



# Centennial Reprints of Confederate Currency

By Everett K. Cooper

A "second generation" of Confederate paper money was given birth immediately preceding and during the 1961-1965 centennial of the Civil War. The increased interest in memorabilia and literature of the War Between the States was a natural phenomenon and it produced much in the way of souvenir material for sale to the general public. Included were several sets of souvenir copies of the currency issued by the Confederate government. The average collector today will not be deceived by these centennial reprints, but they could deceive a novice collector. Following the military adage that it is wise to know your enemy, a list of the most widely distributed sets prepared during that period is compiled here. Appearance, constant serial number, printed signatures,

and reprint mark will be the key point in their recognition.

Two recent instances have come to this writer's attention of a non-collector bringing forth one of these souvenirs with an interesting anecdote of being found hidden in a chimney of an old house! One of the cases was in England! *Caveat Emptor* will be the watchword as time passes and the memory of the centennial dims and these second generation Confederate notes age naturally.

There were numerous other reprints of individual notes, with or without advertising material printed on them, which were locally reproduced and did not gain the national distribution that the above achieved.

## CHECKLIST OF COMMON CENTENNIAL REPRINTS OF CONFEDERATE CURRENCY

Denomination - Issue Date	Criswell No.	Plate	Serial Number	Back
The General Mills breakfast cereal "Cheerios" premium issued winter 1954-1955. Backs are marked in small type "REPRINTED U.S.A. 1954."				
\$1 February 17, 1864	574	D	82283	Plain
\$2 February 17, 1864	569	D	34098	Plain
\$5 February 17, 1864	560	H	1138	Printed
\$10 February 17, 1864	548	H	83185	Printed
\$20 February 17, 1864	512	B	13410	Printed
\$50 February 17, 1864	498	XA	77114	Printed
\$100 February 17, 1864	490	A	92685	Printed
\$500 February 17, 1864	489	A	9229	Plain
\$1000 May 28, 1861	1	A	176	Plain

Whitman Confederate play money, nationally distributed through chain stores. Backs are marked in small type "FACSIMILE."

\$1 February 17, 1864	574	B	82129	Printed
\$5 February 17, 1864	562	D	18262	Printed
\$10 February 17, 1864	546	D	40679	Printed
\$20 February 17, 1864	511	C	46410	Printed
\$50 February 17, 1864	498	WA	72104	Printed
\$100 Nov. 20, 1862	316	Z	65798	Printed

Antiqued reproduction printed on crinkled brown paper made to appear antique. Issued in two sets of state and private issue notes and one Confederate government note.

\$500 February 17, 1864	489	D	16760	Plain
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Souvenir Confederate money copyrighted 1953 by Gilbert Humphreys, sold in envelopes containing \$680 in face value. Well done reproductions with no reprint markings.

50c April 6, 1863	485	F	104508	Blue design
\$5 February 17, 1864	564	B	45806	Printed
\$10 February 17, 1864	545	B	22462	Printed
\$10 April 6, 1863	431	H	50863	Printed
\$10 September 2, 1861	189	W	81484	Printed
\$20 February 17, 1864	T-67	D	23483	Printed
\$20 September 2, 1861	141	3	102945	Printed
\$50 February 17, 1864	499	XA	24791	Printed
\$50 December 2, 1862	362A	XA	85165	Printed
\$100 October 2, 1862	294	Ae	57939	Printed
\$100 August 26, 1862	310	Y	459	Printed
\$500 February 17, 1864	489	B	16599	Printed
\$500 February 17, 1864	489	D	393	Printed

**Cheerios** <sup>3</sup> NET WT. 7 OZ.

**Look!**  
**CONFEDERATE MONEY!**  
(LOOKS LIKE THE REAL THING)

9 BILLS  
FROM \$1 TO \$1,000  
Including \$1 ... \$2 ... \$5 ... \$10 ... \$20 ... \$50 ... \$100 ... \$500 ... and \$1000 ...

**ONE IN EVERY SPECIAL CHEERIOS BOX!**

These are reproductions of authentic Confederate bills... great for play... a "fun" way to learn American history. You'll be proud to own them!

IM GOING TO GET A FULL SET OF ALL 9 BILLS!

INSIDE THIS PACKAGE  
**FREE!**

COPY OF REAL  
**CONFEDERATE MONEY** 1 of 9 different bills

**The oat cereal ready to eat**  
MADE OF OAT FLOUR, WHEAT STARCH, SALT, SUGAR, SODIUM PHOSPHATE, CALCIUM CARBONATE, IRON, NIACIN, THIAMINE (Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>) and RIBOFLAVIN.

© G. M. I. ... BY GENERAL MILLS, INC. GENERAL OFFICES, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Front and side of cereal box advertising General Mills' reproductions

**SOUVENIR**

**CONFEDERATE MONEY**

500  
The Year after the Publication of a Treaty of Peace between the CONFEDERATE STATES & THE UNITED STATES.  
**Confederate States**  
OF AMERICA 3170  
Will pay to the bearer on demand  
FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS  
Richmond, Va. 1862  
Copyright 1933 Gilbert Humphreys  
\$680.00 IN \$10-\$20-\$50-\$100-\$500 BILLS

Envelope used for packets of Gilbert Humphreys' reproductions



Unmarked antiqued reproduction

## CONFEDERATE CURRENCY

**Antiqued Reproductions** — They LOOK OLD and FEEL OLD!

THIS IS SET "A" — VIRGINIA MISSISSIPPI      GEORGIA ARKANSAS      SOUTH CAROLINA NORTH CAROLINA

Obtain Set "B" to Complete Series

**NOTE: THIS IS SET "B". Obtain SET "A" here, also—to complete the series of Confederate currency.**

### HISTORY OF CONFEDERATE CURRENCY

At the start of the Civil War, Confederate currency was accepted throughout the South as a medium of high purchasing power. Individual Southern States issued their own currency in addition to the currency issued by the Government of the Confederate States of America. Banks and municipalities also issued Confederate currency, and some associations issued their own script.

The first issues indicated engraving and printing of the highest quality, and some of the notes were beautiful in coloring and design. Illustrations and designs that existed in State bank notes before the Civil War were used on some of the Confederate notes. Illustrations were sometimes mythological deities: Minerva, goddess of defensive war; Tellus, goddess of earth; Ceres, goddess of agriculture. Other illustrations showed Justice and Liberty, or business activities such as cotton picking, steamboating, or portraits of heroes of the Revolutionary War.

However, in a short time, the need for speed and eventually the shortage of proper paper stock resulted in lowered quality in paper currency. Many of the issues were not printed on the reverse side. Excessive printing of currency and the adverse progress of the war resulted in depreciation of the currency.

### INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE MONEY IN THE SETS

**SET "A"**

Virginia \$100—The Faith of the Commonwealth is Pledged. Portraits of George Washington and the Indian (probably Pocahontas) are interesting.

Mississippi \$100—Bill bears the very high interest rate of ten percent.

South Carolina Cotton Growers Association \$5—Example of an association that issued their own currency during the Civil War. Notice the phrase "Secured by a Pledge of Cotton at Six Cents per Pound for the Amount of the Issue as well as the Private Property of the Stockholders." On the opposite end the notation "Redeemable in Gold within Six Months after the Raising of the Blockade of our Coast." The back of the bill also indicated scarcity of paper as it was originally issued as warrants.

Georgia \$100—Note the excellent art work.

Arkansas \$1—The back of the note shows that there was a scarcity of paper in 1862. Paper that was originally intended as a bond was cut in smaller pieces and used for paper currency.

North Carolina \$1—Receivable in payment "of all Public Dues".

**SET "B"**

Confederate States of America \$500—Issued by the Government of the Confederate States of America. Payable two years after the ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States and the United States. Notice the portrait of Lieutenant "Stonewall" Jackson and the equestrian statue of George Washington with the Confederate flag.

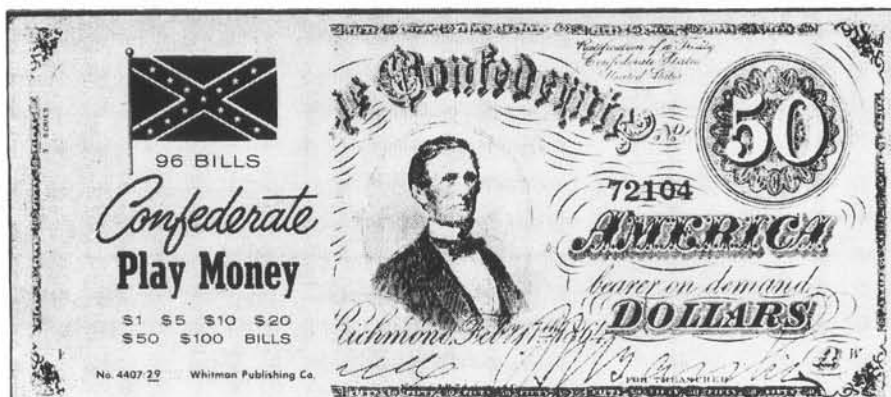
Texas \$5—Treasury warrants issued for military service.

Tennessee—Bank of Chattanooga \$2—Example of a bank that issued paper currency.

Louisiana \$100—Payable twelve months after a definite Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States and the United States. This is an example of fine engraving.

Florida \$1—Pledged by the public lands of the state.

Alabama \$100—Redeemable in Confederate Treasury notes, or five per cent bonds of the state. Pictures of Indians are beautifully drawn.



Wrapper for Whitman play money



## Historically Important Notes

By Glenn B. Smedley



Photo by Rehder

The Bank of America, Chicago, functioned from 1852 to 1860. Anyone knowing of another note of this bank will do the writer of this article a favor by so advising him.

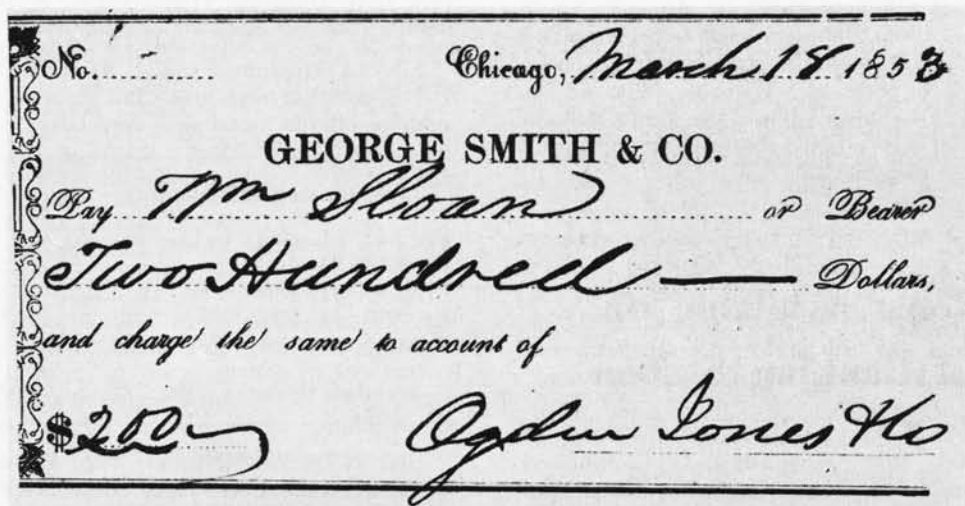


Photo by Rehder

George Smith & Co., ca. 1839-58, was the vehicle through which Smith carried on many of his varied activities. At no time was it a formal bank even though it functioned as one.

The picture of a \$1 Silver Certificate, Series 1957B, was published recently over the caption "A Poker Player's Dream." Strictly speaking, the caption referred to the certificate's serial number, U2222222A. A rare numbered note, indeed!

This report deals with a note which could be termed, quite properly, "A Note-Collector's Dream." While it undoubtedly means more to the present owner and the writer than to most paper money collectors, few would spurn the perfect, black-and-white proof \$3 Bank of

America, Chicago, note. Proof notes on any bank are rare and in demand, as are most Illinois bank notes, and \$3 notes are sought by many collectors.

What may not be so well known is that this note is one of only two extant notes on the Bank of America, Chicago, a fact of which a number of knowledgeable collectors are aware. The other is a \$2 proof, owned by a prominent Chicago collector. Both notes came to light in the April sale of material from the Wismer-Osmun collection.

There have been three banks in Chicago by this name, but the subject note represents the first of them, organized in mid-1852 by George Smith and Elisha Willard, who together formed the important firm of George Smith and Company (1839). It should be noted that this note is payable "to A. Mitchell or Bearer." Alexander Mitchell was a key figure in the banking and real estate empire headed by the canny Scot, George Smith.

Coming to America and Chicago in 1834, George Smith brought funds gathered from his friends and associates in Aberdeenshire. He was only 26 years of age and had only one goal—to make money for himself and his backers. There is no record as to the amount of money he brought with him from Scotland, but it was not great. Yet he used it wisely and secured more from the same source soon.

The story of his lonely life and varied business ventures is too involved to even touch upon here. He built a network of banking and financial establishments, supplied the Chicago-Milwaukee area with its only reliable currency for some 12 years and, at just over the age of 50, left the scene of action and retired to London. The extent of his wealth was never revealed during his lifetime, but when he died in 1899, his estate amounted to some 52 million dollars. In his nearly 40 years of retirement, he always dismissed the subject of wealth by saying, "I have too much money."

The fascinating story, which reads more like a novel than a biography, is told admirably by Alice E. Smith (not related) in the 1966, 208-page book *George Smith's Money*, available at \$4.50 from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State St., Madison, Wis. 53706. (About a year ago Miss Smith advised the writer that she had no knowledge of any extant notes of George Smith's Bank of America, Chicago.)

## New Book Available on National Banking System

*The Comptroller and Bank Supervision* by Ross M. Robertson. 1968. 262 pp., illustrated. Clothbound. Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Fiscal Management Division, Accounting Branch, Room 4116, Main Treasury Building, Washington, D. C. 20220, \$2.00

This handsome book, commissioned by the Comptroller of the Currency, provides an interesting history of the National Banking System in the United States. It accurately describes the functions and role of the Comptroller of the Currency, past and present. A number of excellent photographs and illustrations are provided in addition to the clear and concise text.

The appendix contains a list of all Comptrollers of the Currency, a list of banks remaining of the first 50 National Charters, and a synopsis of National Bank legislation with simplified explanation. The book's comprehensive bibliography would be helpful to anyone studying or researching in the paper money or banking field.

This masterpiece is a "must" for all National Currency collectors and researchers, and students of bank and economic history. In addition, many paper money collectors and other numismatists would certainly find the information of much value and interest.

LARRY ADAMS

## Action at Auction

On April 2-4, 1970, Stack's sold the numismatic holdings of the late George C. Slawson, who also left a considerable philatelic estate. Among the realizations of interest to paper money collectors are these: (Comments in quotation marks are the auctioneer's.)

Legal Tender "extremely rare 1875 Series C," Fr. 23, \$1 AU "seldom offered in any condition and prohibitively rare in this state of preservation." .....\$230

Legal Tender Fr. 25, \$1, 1875 Series E, VG. "To the best of our knowledge this is the first time we have handled this note in over 10 years." .....\$105

Legal Tender Fr. 32, \$1, 1880 F-VF, autograph signature J. N. Houston, Treasurer, U. S. 1889-1891, "a rare item." .....\$110

Silver Certificates Fr. 231, \$1, 1899 Napier-Thompson, UNC, small obverse green ink smudge, "a very rare and seldom offered note and especially so in this remarkable condition." .....\$250

### Treasury or Coin Notes:

Fr. 347, \$1, 1890, G-VG; Fr. 351, \$1, 1891, VG ....\$ 40  
Fr. 348, \$1, 1890, F. ....\$ 50  
Fr. 349, \$1, 1890, VF. ....\$ 65  
Fr. 350, \$1, 1891, VF. ....\$ 25  
Fr. 352, \$1, 1891, EF. ....\$ 50

Inverted Reverses: Fr. 228, \$1, 1899, VF; Fr. 1606, \$1, 1934 .....\$130

Star Notes: Fr. 239, \$1, 1923 Woods & Tate, F; Fr. 1607, \$1, 1935 UNC, three consecutive serial numbers .....\$140

Federal Reserve Bank Notes: complete set of one of each district \$1 A, F; B, VG; C, VG; D, AU; E, AU; F, VG; G, UNC (counting mark); H, UNC; I, EF; J, G; K, G; L, F .....\$140

Silver Certificates small size: Donlon 201-4, \$1, 1928C, UNC with a counting smudge on obverse near portrait .....\$250

### Silver Certificates:

Donlon 201-5, \$1, 1928D, UNC .....\$160  
Donlon 201-6, \$1, 1928E, UNC, "a splendid specimen with but a small counting mark at the right edge of the bill (not creased)" .....\$550  
Donlon R201, \$1, 1935A, red "R" UNC .....\$120  
Donlon S201, \$1, 1935A, red "S" UNC .....\$110

## Silver Certificates

# Sequential and Dovetail Blocks

By Roland S. Carrothers

Special situations, of considerable importance and interest to the serious collector of Silver Certificate block letters, have been developed by changes in printing schedules at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The changes in printing schedules referred to here are those of the third process overprint with specific reference to the application of serial numbers. Such changes have resulted in the definite termination of a block in one series and the immediate commencement of the same block in the next series. The same is true of different issues in the same series. Other changes have been found to be indefinite, with ranges of serial numbers in the various series or issues overlapping as switches are made back and forth between them. In either case, it is possible to collect the notes of the various series in the block so that each successive note has a higher serial number than the preceding one. Collecting in this manner is not difficult, in most cases, and adds considerable interest to the task.

Any block, common to two or more series or issues, the notes of which may be collected in order of the series with each note having a progressively higher serial number is called a "Sequential Block." Examples of one-dollar Silver Certificates of this type are as follows:

BLOCK	SERIES	NO. OF NOTES
F-A	1928, 1928A	2
S-A	1935A, 1935A-Mule	2
C-B	1928A, 1928B, 1928C	3
P-A	1935, 1935-Mule	4
	1935A, 1935A-Mule	
*-B	1935A, 1935B, 1935C	5
	1935D-Wide, 1935D-Narrow	

By referring to Table I, it will be observed that a collection of notes of the above Star-B block forms a five-note sequential block with serial numbers in order, starting with the lowest number of the sequence in the earliest series and ending with the highest number of the sequence in the latest series. Serial numbers in the column on the right of the table are taken from actual notes in the author's collection, as are the examples in Table II and the illustration. In our present knowledge of the serial number ranges of this particular block, it would be practically impossible to collect these five notes not in sequence.

A more difficult example of a sequential block in the one-dollar notes is the six-note Star-A block of Series 1928 to 1928E. In this case, the observed serial number ranges are all overlapping, which makes possible numbers in each series that are lower than the highest number in the preceding series and higher than the lowest ones in the subsequent series. This situation requires more diligence in selecting the serial number in each series which will result in an acceptable sequence.

Any block, common to three or more series or issues, the notes of which may be collected in sequence to reflect the chronological changes back and forth between

the series or issues, is called a "Dovetail Block." This is due to the resemblance of the notes in the sequence to the mortise and tenon of the dovetail joint in carpentry. Collecting in this manner provides an interesting, and even more satisfying, variation of the sequential block. Such blocks may occur in changes from one series to another or in changes between regular and special issues in the same series. Usually, in sequences of this type, a predetermined number of notes is printed in one series or issue, after which an abrupt change is made to the next group. When the required number of notes has been printed in the second group, printing is resumed in the originating series or issue, or it may proceed to the third group, and so on. Examples of one-dollar Silver Certificates of this type are as follows:

BLOCK	SERIES	NO. OF NOTES
T-A	1935A, 1935A-Mule	3
	1935A	
Y-B	1935A, 1935A-Hawaii	3
	1935A	
B-J	1935F, 1935G-No Motto	4
	1935F-Late Printing	
	1935G-No Motto	

The above B-J block is the most celebrated of the dovetail blocks in the one-dollar notes. In this instance, it was the intention to terminate Series 1935F after 54,000,000 notes had been printed in this block and then proceed with the printing of Series 1935G to complete the block. But, after 17,640,000 notes had been printed in Series 1935G, it was discovered that 360,000 notes, already processed for Series 1935F except for the third process overprint, had been overlooked. Series 1935G schedules were, thereupon, interrupted long enough to finish the Series 1935F notes. On completion of these wayward notes, printing was resumed on the remaining 28,000,000 notes to complete the block in Series 1935G.

The block letter collector will readily recognize that, instead of requiring only one note in Series 1935F and one in Series 1935G to complete the B-J block, he must have two in each series, with serial numbers falling in ranges shown in Table II.

Another, and even more impressive, group of one-dollar dovetail blocks is to be found in Series 1935A when interruptions occurred in printing schedules by the interjection of special issues into the program. The first interruption came in 1943 when printing of the regular issue in the Y-B block was suspended to print the first allotment of the Hawaii Emergency Issue. Here, 68,628,000 notes of the regular issue were printed in the block, after which the presses were modified to overprint 3,000,000 Hawaii Emergency notes with the brown Treasury Seal and serial numbers Y68628001B to Y71628000B, and the word "Hawaii" on the front and back. Following the printing of the Emergency Issue, printing was resumed on the remaining 28,372,000 regular notes (serial numbers Y71628001B to Y99999999B) in that block.



TABLE I

SILVER CERTIFICATES  
SEQUENTIAL BLOCK

<u>SERIES</u>	<u>SERIAL NUMBER RANGE</u>	<u>ACTUAL NUMBER</u>
1935A	*00000000B - *02650541B	*02650541B
1935B	*02749841B - *12668468B	*08927967B
1935C	*13174297B - *49474913B	*15265606B
1935D-Wide	*49849945B - *99999999B	*95005085B
1935D-Narrow	*55213765B - *99999999B	*95096662B

TABLE II

SILVER CERTIFICATES  
DOVETAIL BLOCK

<u>SERIES</u>	<u>SERIAL NUMBER RANGE</u>	<u>ACTUAL NUMBER</u>
1935F	B00000001J - B54000000J	B44405591J
1935G	B54000001J - B71640000J	B67633573J
1935F-Late Pr.	B71640001J - B72000000J	B71867379J
1935G	B72000001J - B99999999J	B99051988J

The second interruption occurred in the following Z-B block but, in this case, after 99,000,000 notes had been printed in the regular issue, a change was made to print the second batch of Hawaii notes and the block completed. This two-note block is a simple sequential block since it cannot qualify as a dovetail because no return was made to the originating issue to complete the block, as in the previous case.

In addition to the Hawaii Emergency Issue, the North Africa Emergency Issue and the Third Experimental Issue were printed during this period. Other two-note sequential changes due to these three special issues occurred in blocks A-C and R-C, and dovetailing changes were made in blocks B-C, C-C, F-C, I-C, L-C, P-C and S-C during this cycle of Series 1935A as summarized in Table III.

A photograph of a complete set of notes in the S-C block of Series 1935A has been furnished also to illustrate how much more interesting and effective this method of collecting is than merely obtaining a single note of each issue in each block.

A counterpart of this collation in the regular notes of the S-C block is to be found in the Star-A block of Series 1935 and 1935A. In this instance, it will be noted that the changes are not as precise as in the C-suffix blocks in Series 1935A, previously discussed. The ranges of serial numbers applied to the Emergency and Experimental Star Issues are definitely known, but are overlapping between the North Africa and Hawaii Emergency Issues. And, too, there are regular issues printed between these two issues. Here the collector will have to exercise his own ingenuity. He will find it advantageous to obtain the notes of the special issues—the Series 1935-mule, 1935A-mule, Hawaii, North Africa, red “R” and red “S” experimental stars—first. Then, knowing the serial numbers of these,

he can concentrate his search on the star notes of the regular issues having serial numbers between each successive pair of the special issues. Following this method will be found to produce an ascending sequence of serial numbers starting with the lowest serial number obtainable in the Series 1935A regular star issue and progressing upward in logical steps through the various phases of the special issues and ending with the highest number obtainable in the Series 1935A regular star issue.

Sequential and dovetail blocks are not confined to one-dollar Silver Certificates, but occur also in the five-dollar and ten-dollar denominations. In the five-dollar notes there are ten sequential blocks and five dovetail blocks, as follow:

<u>NO. OF NOTES</u>	<u>SERIES 1934 AND SUBS.</u>	<u>SERIES 1953 AND SUBS.</u>
<i>Sequential</i>		
2	D-A N-A F-A P-A G-A Q-A H-A T-A	D-A F-A
3	M-A	*-A
<i>Dovetail</i>		
3	U-A V-A	
4	E-A	
12	*-A	
46	K-A	

The five dollar Series 1934A dovetail block K-A, listed above, is the most extensive to be found in the modern-size Silver Certificates. It has as its base the Series 1934A regular issue interspersed with seven separate printings of the North Africa Emergency Issue. Then interspersed between these two issues are the Series 1934A-mules, the face check number 307 Series 1934A trial notes, the face check number 307 Series 1934A North Africa trial note, the Series 1934B regular issue and the Series 1934B-mule. This block is not difficult to

TABLE III

SILVER CERTIFICATES  
DOVETAIL BLOCKS

<u>ISSUES</u>	<u>SERIAL NUMBER RANGE</u>	<u>ISSUES</u>
Series 1935A - Regular	Y00000001B - Y68628000B	Series 1935A - Hawaii
	Y68628001B - Y71628000B	
Series 1935A - Regular	Y71628001B - Y99999999B	
Series 1935A - Regular	B00000001C - B30000000C	Series 1935A - No. Africa
	B30000001C - B31000000C	
Series 1935A - Regular	B31000001C - B51624000C	
	B51624001C - B52624000C	Series 1935A - No. Africa
Series 1935A - Regular	B52624001C - B99000000C	
	B99000001C - B99999999C	
Series 1935A - Regular	C00000001C - C07000000C	Series 1935A - Hawaii
	C07000001C - C60000000C	Series 1935A - No. Africa
	C60000001C - C62000000C	
Series 1935A - Regular	C62000001C - C78000000C	
	C78000001C - C79904000C	Series 1935A - No. Africa
Series 1935A - Regular	C79904001C - C99999999C	
Series 1935A - Regular	F00000001C - F41952000C	Series 1935A - No. Africa
	F41952001C - F41955996C	
	F41955997C - F41964000C	
	F41964001C - F41967996C	
	F41967997C - F41976000C	
	F41976001C - F99999999C	
Series 1935A - Regular	I00000001C - I30000000C	Series 1935A - No. Africa
	I30000001C - I40000000C	
Series 1935A - Regular	I40000001C - I99999999C	
Series 1935A - Regular	L00000001C - L75996000C	Series 1935A - Hawaii
	L75996001C - L78996000C	
Series 1935A - Regular	L78996001C - L99999999C	
Series 1935A - Regular	P00000001C - P31992000C	Series 1935A - Hawaii
	P31992001C - P37032000C	
Series 1935A - Regular	P37032001C - P99999999C	
Series 1935A - Regular	S00000001C - S39996000C	Series 1935A - Hawaii
	S39996001C - S54996000C	
Series 1935A - Regular	S54996001C - S70884000C	
	S70884001C - S72068000C	Series 1935A - Exper. R
Series 1935A - Regular	S72068001C - S73884000C	
	S73884001C - S75068000C	
Series 1935A - Regular	S75068001C - S99999999C	Series 1935A - Exper. S

assemble as far as regular and North Africa issues are concerned. However, because of the scarcity of the mules and the face number 307 trial notes, it would be

extremely difficult to complete in all issues. Research conducted up to the present time indicates that a complete sequence of this block would require a total of 46 notes.



Silver Certificates

Regular Issue

Special Issues

Dovetail Block,

Series 1935-A - Block S-C



Sequential and dovetail blocks are limited in the ten-dollar denomination of Silver Certificates because only seven blocks are involved in its entirety, as follows:

Series 1933	A-A and *-A
Series 1934-A-B-C-D	A-A B-A and *-A
Series 1953-A-B	A-A and *-A

The A-A and \*-A blocks of Series 1933 are single, limited issues and, therefore are neither sequential nor

dovetail blocks. Each of the three blocks of Series 1934-A-B-C-D is a dovetail block composed of a combination of the regular and mule issues of Series 1934 and 1934A, the North Africa Emergency Issue, the wide and narrow issues of Series 1934D, the Trial Issue face check numbers 86 and 87 and the mules of the Trial Issues.

The A-A block of Series 1953-A-B is a simple three-note sequential block and the Star-A block of Series 1953 and 1953A is a simple two-note sequential block.

## The Free City of Danzig and Currency Depreciation, 1920-23

By Richard Banyai

The port city of Danzig on the Baltic Sea was part of Germany up to 1919. In June 1919, after World War I, the Treaty of Versailles provided for the detachment of Danzig from Germany. Danzig was to be a free state. On November 9, 1920, Danzig was proclaimed a free city (Freie Stadt Danzig), as provided for in the peace treaty. It was placed under the protection of the League of Nations.

Up to October 20, 1923, Danzig possessed no money of its own apart from a small amount of emergency money; the German mark was the normal legal tender. Danzig suffered, therefore, from the German hyper-inflation which was running rampant at the time without having any control over it.

The shortage of money for commercial transactions was such in Danzig that on November 2, 1922, a law was passed authorizing the municipality to issue legal tender emergency mark currency. From time to time the limit of this issue was raised to keep up with the rapid depreciation of the mark during 1923.

By May-June 1923 the inflation was so severe that serious plans were proposed for a monetary reform and the introduction of a new stable money. By October 1923, the new money, the gulden, was introduced into Danzig, thus stabilizing its monetary system. Although the German mark was allowed to continue as legal tender up to January 1, 1924, the official money was the Danzig gulden. The mark was removed from circulation by January 1st and the gulden was then the sole legal money in the Free City of Danzig.

To demonstrate the magnitude of the inflationary trend in Danzig in 1922-23, the table of figures below shows the growth of the authorized mark issues in Danzig from December 1922 to November 1923.\*

1 December 1922 .....	298,000,000 M.
1 January 1923 .....	348,000,000 M.
1 April 1923 .....	3,957,000,000 M.
1 July 1923 .....	3,960,000,000 M.
1 September 1923 .....	767,200,000,000 M.
1 November 1923 .....	3,432,578,633,600,000 M.

\* League of Nations, MEMORANDUM ON CURRENCY, 1913-1923, Geneva 1924.



Shown here are three specimens of postage stamps which were issued in Danzig and which were overprinted with new valuations to keep pace with the inflation of 1922-23. The first issue is a 1,000 mark stamp denominated in the mark money of account. The second issue is a 50,000 mark issue overprinted with a larger valuation of 500,000 mark to keep pace with the hyper-inflation trend of 1923. The final specimen is an air mail stamp of 100,000 mark overprinted with higher valuation of 2,000,000 mark for the same reason.

### Hungarian Denominations

In the run-away inflation following World War II in which the value of the Hungarian pengo dwindled to 4,600,000 quadrillion pengoes to one U. S. dollar, the following terms were used for the astronomical denominations: szaz—hundred; ez (er)—thousand; millio—million; milpengo—million pengos; milliárd—thousand million; billio—billion (a million million, not a thousand million).

# Paper Money Issued in Russia During World War One 1915-1918

By Michael M. Byckoff

## I. Romanoff Jubilee Postage Stamps Used as Currency

During World War I Russia, as other European Countries, experienced a shortage of exchange coins in circulation. In Russia the need to increase the amount of subsidiary coins in circulation was evident before the war. The government in 1913 decreed an increased output of mint silver coins from 8,675 thousand rubles to 14,950 thousand rubles; in 1914 1,420 thousand rubles copper coins were added; in 1915, 37,500 thousand rubles silver and 1,631 thousand rubles copper coins were pumped into the economy. Due to panic spread by action of the agents of the German General Staff, as the war took its course, people began hoarding coins; as a result, by midsummer of 1915, coins completely disappeared from circulation in many large cities, and in many towns they were scarce. To cope with this situation the government decided to issue paper substitutes for metallic coins. Because a need for an exchange media was urgent, it decided to use the Romanoff Jubilee postage stamp cliches for printing currency stamps. The pending issue of these stamps was announced in a Decree of the Ministry of Finance, dated September 25, (October 7) 1915. The Decree is as follows:

The Ministry of Finance, considering the inconvenience caused to the public by the shortage of subsidiary coinage and the impossibility of the Mint immediately providing the necessary supply of coins, has in accordance with special decision of the Council of Ministers dated September 25/October 7, 1915, and pending the preparation by the Mint of sufficient coins, ordered the issue of small-change stamps, in accordance with following principles:—

- (1) Small-change stamps shall circulate on the same basis as token silver and copper coins.
- (2) Their design will be that of the Romanoff Jubilee postage stamps.
- (3) They shall be legal tender between private individuals to the amount of three rubles for each transaction. They will be accepted by government departments and public institutions to any amount, except in payment of custom duties, for which purpose they shall be subject to the limitations imposed on acceptance of token silver and copper coinage.
- (4) Small-change stamps shall not be accepted if the design of them is indistinguishable, or if the portion of the stamp remaining is less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the whole.
- (5) On the issue of a sufficient supply of small coinage, the stamps will be withdrawn.
- (6) This order shall come into force immediately after its receipt by telegraph.

As soon as the order was received, local branches of the State Bank and Post Offices posted it on their billboards and local newspapers where they existed printed it on front pages.

Postage stamps of 10, 15 and 20 kopeks denominations were typographed (letterpress) on thin cardboard (0-10-0-15 mm. mean 0.127 mm. in thickness). On the reverse of the stamps was the inscription "IMEET KHOZH-DENIE NARA VNE S RAZMENNOIY SEREBRENNOIY MONETOIY"—"Having circulation on par with silver subsidiary coin" and surmounted by the imperial eagle; all of this was in a rectangular, double-lined frame. The currency stamps were issued in sheets of 100 and perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ . They were distributed by the state Treasury direct to the branches of the state and private banks all over Russia and appeared in circulation after November 1, 1915.

Designated only to supplement the then circulating silver coins, the currency stamps completely displaced the coins within a few weeks. The financial success of this measure was more than satisfactory, and the order was given to prepare the issue of 1, 2 and 3 kopeks currency stamps of the same Romanoff Jubilee design of 1913. These denominations were issued in June 1916 only; the cause of delay will be discussed later. The inscription on the back of the stamps reads "IMEET KHOZH-DENIE NARA VNE S MEDNOIY MONETOIY"—"Having circulation on par with copper coin." The imperial eagle and denomination appeared in bold type above the inscription, and a rectangular, single-lined frame surrounded all of this.

All currency stamps were printed in the same color as the corresponding values of postage stamps, but in a slightly darker and duller shade, evidently to help postal clerks recognize them on sight if they were affixed to a cover as postage; such usage of currency stamps was expressly forbidden by the authorities. Soon after the lower denominations appeared in circulation, evidence appeared of the fraudulent tampering with the green 2 kop. stamp to make it look like the olive-green 20 kop., and with the orange 1 kop. to make it pass for the red-brown 15 kop. Thereupon these two values were withdrawn from circulation to be surcharged on the face with large black numerals "1" or "2." The currency stamps with those surcharges were not put into circulation until after the revolution.

The Provisional Government soon exhausted the supply of these currency stamps and on September 21, 1917 ordered a new issue of all three values. The first two values have large black numerals on the face, as before, and the 3 kop., also as before, was issued without the numeral on the face. The reverse surcharge was changed drastically; the field, formed by a thick, single-lined frame, was divided in half by a horizontal line, and as a bow to the revolutionary spirit of the time, the imperial eagle was omitted and large numerals of value "1," "2" and "3" were inserted with the word "kopeyka" for "1" or "kopeyki" for "2" and "3" under them. The same inscription as before was printed in the lower half, but a

## THE CURRENCY STAMPS OF 1915-1917

1st issue, October 1915.



Romanoff Jubilee Postage Stamps of 10, 15 and 20 kopeks  
inscribed on back:—"HAVING CIRCULATION ON PAR WITH SILVER  
SUBSIDIARY COIN."

2nd issue, June 1916.



Inscription on back:—"HAVING CIRCULATION  
ON PAR WITH COPPER COIN."

The second issue reissued with large  
numerals "1" or "2", printed on face  
of 1 kop. and 2 kop. currency stamp.

3rd issue, September 1917.



The Imperial Eagle dropped out of  
inscription and instead large numerals incerted.

change was made in the setting of it. Issued only a month before the fall of the Provisional Government, this issue did not have a chance to be distributed throughout the country and be used as exchange money. Therefore, in some circles of Soviet numismatists this particular issue is regarded as a scarce one because of its short period of circulation, but all catalogues made make no differential pricing.

The Romanoff Jubilee postage stamps were designed by Richard Zarrinsch, E. Lansere and J. Bilibin; the cliches were engraved by F. Lundin and J. Ksidias of St. Petersburg and Ferdinand Schirnböck of Vienna—all of them artists and engravers whose names were renowned all over Europe. Their creations were highly acclaimed in philatelic literature at the time.

When the Romanoff Jubilee currency stamps appeared on the market in 1915, 1916 and 1917, all of them were listed in almost all the then-existing stamp catalogues and are still listed in *Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue*. On page 1099 (1970 edition), the first issue of 10, 15 and 20 kop. are listed as Nos. 105, 106 and 107 respectively; the second issue without the surcharge on the face (1, 2, and 3 kop.) are Nos. 114, 115 and 116; those surcharged with numerals on the face are Nos. 112 and 113; and the third revolutionary issue of 1917 are Nos. 139, 140 and 141.

From January 2, 1913, the Romanoff Jubilee postage stamps had been in circulation and used as postage: people all over Russia were used to them and were familiar with the images on them, recognizing their



present or past "Tzar-Gosudars" (popular people's expression when speaking of the emperors). Therefore, the appearance of these stamps as a currency did not create "suspicion," "skepticism" and, what is more, "refusal to accept it in payment of wages and goods," as some American "specialists" in Russian currency tried to convince their colleagues. They forgot that it was wartime and that the disobedience to the law (see above the quotation of the Decree of the Council of Ministers paragraphs (3) and (6) in wartime was subject to a court martial and punishable by shooting in 24 hours. The chronicles of this time did not register a single such case. Now and then the propaganda section of the international Communist Party resorted to a line or two of propaganda about alleged disobedience, as in the "Outline History of U.S.S.R." written in foreign languages for foreign readers.

(To be continued)

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## The Cia.de Real del Monte Y Pachuca Notes for The Bank of Montreal

By Maurice M. Gould

In June of 1966, on a visit to the International Coin Show in Los Angeles, I looked through a dealer's stock of Mexican paper money. I noticed a few pieces with a large heading "Bank of Montreal" on them and never having seen them before, I purchased them.

I tried to get information about these notes, but most collectors and dealers had not seen or heard of them. I then started a correspondence with the Bank of Montreal and have come up with the following information on these interesting notes issued during the early 1900's.

During this period there was a great deal of political unrest in Mexico and revolutions; huge areas were under the control of various individuals who issued their own currency. In most cases this currency was of little or no value.

It is important to note that the Bank of Montreal did not issue notes in Mexico, but that the bills referred to were drawings by the Cia.de Real del Monte Y Pachuca, which was a well established company in Pachuca. This company had an arrangement with the Bank of Montreal whereby the company would issue bearer drafts drawn on its branch in Mexico City. These drafts were the only "currency" accepted in Pachuca and the surrounding area for some years. It was due to the stability of these two important institutions that these bills circulated as "money" in Pachuca.

The obverse of the bill has the number, date, "Pachuca," "Bank of Montreal," "Mexico," "Please pay 1 peso of Mexican currency at legal exchange rate." It is signed by the Director. The reverse had the following printed in Spanish: "This check will be paid on sight, upon presentation, at the Bank of Montreal in the City of Mexico, or at the offices of the Compania de Real del Monte Y Pachuca, providing that the amount of the presented cheques will be of 50 pesos or multiples of this quantity, as the payment in the form of cheques is being

made in view of the extreme shortage of bills of small denominations." Also, "Pachuca, Feb. 24, 1915, the Head administrator of the Revenue of ..... (various) in accordance with the article 246 of the corresponding law puts on record that the duty which corresponds to this cheque will be collected in cash according to certificate #68 which contains the Series 'A' of 201, 001 to 60,000; 'C' of 1 to 6,000; 'D' of 1 to 3,000 being the holder of this cheque, obliged to present to the Cia.de Real del Monte y Pachuca within the date (various) counting from the date in order the corresponding stamp should be placed according to article 247. Head Administrator, Mariano Garcia."

All of the notes which I have seen to date are in 1 peso or \$1 denomination and are dated either 1914 or 1915. Both \$5 and \$10 notes are listed in the Mexican paper money catalogs, but neither the museums nor the Bank of Montreal has specimens in these values.

Some reverses have Mexican stamps on them, including blocks of four; these were probably used as revenue stamps. The actual size of the notes I have is  $5\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $2\frac{3}{4}$ ", and are dated early February 1915 to March 1915; some are in black ink and some in red ink. The reverses vary.

The Bank of Montreal no longer has any recorded information on these notes in their archives. The information was obtained from officers who served in the Bank in Mexico in the 1920's. Thanks are due to Mr. J. Carroll, Assistant Secretary of the Bank of Montreal for his assistance.

It is hoped that more information will come to light from other paper money collectors and specialists.

Note: The above article originally appeared in *Plus Ultra*, Vol. IV, No. 47, the publication of the Azteca Numismatic Society, by courtesy of Mrs. Erma Stevens, editor.

## The Parker House of Boston Notes

By Maurice M. Gould

The internationally known Parker House, Boston, Massachusetts, is one of the best known stopping-off places in the world. More than a hundred years old, its Parker House rolls are known from coast to coast.

In 1854, Harvey D. Parker bought the Mansion House and then proceeded to tear the building down in order to erect the original Parker House. It is on the corner of Tremont and School Streets, in an area of Boston steeped with history. It is across the street from the famed King's Chapel and many other buildings which go back to the time of the Revolution. The hotel opened its doors on April 24, 1856 and was an immediate success for Harvey Parker, who was born in a small town in Maine. This farmer boy, like the hero of a Horatio Alger story, became a millionaire.

It was during the Civil War when there was a shortage of change that the Parker House issued its own paper scrip in four denominations—5c, 10c, 25c and 50c. The notes are dated Dec. 1, 1862.

Today I consider them to be fairly scarce. There are a number of sheets in existence, all punch-cancelled. A group of these appeared in Boston approximately 20 years ago and, of course, have been absorbed in collections. Now they are seldom heard of or offered.

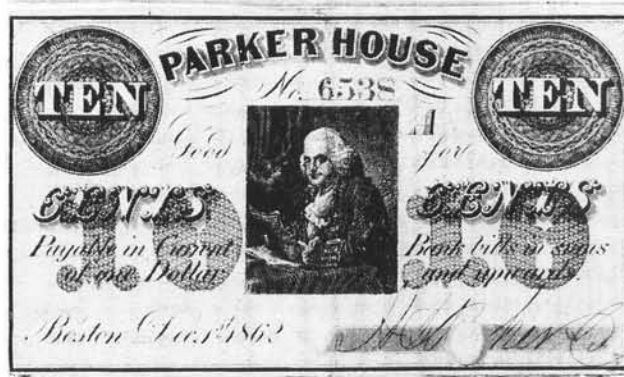
A number of years ago, for my own information, I called the Parker House to find out if they had a set of these notes. They said they had them in their archives and mentioned to me that the notes were still redeemable. They probably thought I wanted to redeem them, not realizing that they were worth a considerable premium over face value.

The Parker House was known by such as Oliver Wendell Holmes, who wrote the following short poem about it:

### OLD PARKER HOUSE

Turn half-way round, and let your look survey  
The white facade that gleams across the way,  
The many windowed building, tall and wise,  
The palace-inn that shows its northern side  
In grateful shadow when the sunbeams beat  
The granite wall in summer's scorching heat.  
This is the place; whether its name you spell  
Tavern, or caravanserai or hotel.  
Such guests! What famous names its record boasts,  
Whose owners wander in the mob of ghosts!

The Parker House barroom was a meeting place for the famous and annually made \$100,000 profit for many years during the period when the dollar was stable. Among the greats who would meet there were Ralph Waldo Emerson, James Russell Lowell, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, John Greenleaf Whittier, Louis Agassiz and Nathaniel Hawthorne. When Charles Dickens visited Boston, he resided at the Parker House and his suite became known as the "Dickens Room."



During the Civil War the merchant scrip was widely used in Boston and New England. Sometimes these pieces were referred to as shin-plasters. I have seen fairly substantial collections of these small notes in denominations under one dollar, but today they are becoming more and more difficult to locate.

The Parker House is also known for the Parker House coin auctions. Some were held there many years ago; Horace Grant, the well-known dealer of Providence, Rhode Island, revived these auctions, and in recent years the Bromfield Stamp & Coin has followed the tradition by having numismatic auctions in the hotel.

When you visit historic Boston, be sure to take a walk along Tremont Street, going to the new Government Center and stop to inspect the historic area where the Parker House stands. If you should make this hostelry your headquarters, you will find prices slightly higher than they were in January of 1850 when the bill of fare offered "chicken soup, 12½c," "boiled turkey with oyster sauce or roast beef, 37½c," with "vegetables and all the trimmings" included. They also cooked to order game of all kinds, including venison, partridge, quail, black ducks and squabs. Wines were served in half and quarter pints; top champagnes were \$1.75 and India ale, 25c. A pint of cider seemed high at 12½c.

If you have any Parker House scrip, remember, it is still redeemable, but I cannot vouch for how far it will go at today's inflated prices. It would be hard to believe that the old prices existed if I hadn't seen them with my own eyes on a menu in my possession from the Parker House, a landmark of ye olde and staide Boston town.

### Swedish Pictorial Note of 1804

Very early paper money usually was void of pictorial decoration and consisted of text, numerals and signatures only. However, a 14 shilling note of the Rixsens Standers Bank (Bank of the Estates of the Kingdom of Sweden) has a colorless embossed seal at the top depicting a nativity scene with the star of Bethlehem.

# A Few Low & Novel Serial Nos.

\$1 1969  
J00001010A 9  
J00001011A 8

\$1 1963  
HC0010001A .. 9  
H00010010A .. 9  
H00010011A .. 9  
H00010100A .. 9  
H00010101A .. 9  
H00010110A .. 9  
H00010111A .. 9  
H00011010A .. 9  
H00011011A .. 9  
H00011100A .. 9  
H00011110A .. 9

\$10 1963  
J00100101\* 18  
J00100110\* 18  
J00100111\* 18

\$1 1963A  
J01111111B 10

\$1 1969  
J01000001A 8  
J01000011A 7  
J01000100A 8  
J01000101A 7  
J01000110A .8  
J01000111A 7  
J01001000A .8  
J01001011A 7  
J01001100A 7  
J01001101A .8  
J01001110A 7  
J01001111A 7  
J01010000A 7  
J01010001A .8  
J01010010A 7  
J01010100A 7  
J0101000A .8  
J01011001A 7  
J01011011A 7  
J01011100A 7  
J01011110A .8  
J01100000A .9  
J01100010A .8  
J01100100A 7  
J01100101A 7  
J01100111A 7  
J01101000A .8  
J01101010A 7  
J01101011A 7  
J01101101A .8  
J01101110A 7  
J01101111A 7

\$1 1963A  
J01110111B 8

\$1 1969  
J01111000A .8

\$1 1963A  
J01111001B 7

\$1 1969  
J01111100A 8  
J01111111A 12  
J10000101A 7  
J10000110A 7  
J10000111A 7  
J10001001A 7

\$10 1963A  
J10010100A 21  
J10011010A 18  
J10011011A 18  
J10011100A 18

\$1 1969  
J10011111A 7  
J10100010A 8  
J10100011A 7  
J10100100A 8  
J10100110A 7  
J10100111A 7  
J10101100A 8  
J10101101A 7  
J10101110A 7  
J10101111A 7  
J10110001A 7  
J10110010A 8  
J10110011A 7  
J10110101A 7  
J10110110A 7  
J10110111A 7  
J10111000A 7  
J10111001A 7  
J10111010A 7  
J10111011A 7  
J10111100A 7  
J10111101A 7  
J10111110A 7  
J10111111A 8  
J11000001A 8  
J11000010A 7  
J11000011A 7  
J11000100A 7  
J11000101A 7  
J11000110A 7  
J11000111A 8  
J11001000A 7  
J11010001A 7  
J11010010A 7  
J11010011A 7  
J11010100A 7  
J11010101A 7  
J11010110A 7  
J11010111A 7

\$5 1950C  
J11011000B 13

\$1 1969  
J11011001A 7  
J11011010A 7  
J11011100A 7  
J11011101A 7  
J11011110A 7  
J11011111A 9  
J11100010A 7  
J11100011A 7

J11100101A 7  
J11100110A 7  
J11101010A 7  
J11101011A 7  
J11101100A 7  
J11101101A 7  
J11101110A 7  
J11101111A 9  
J11110100A 7  
J11110110A 7  
J11110111A 9

\$1 1969  
J11111000A 9  
J11111100A 10

## MATCHED SETS

\$		\$
10 1963	J00000101A)	
10 1963	J00000101*) Set	
1 1963A	D0000101D)	44
10 1963	J00000110A)	
10 1963	J00000110*) Set	38
5 1934D	T00011101A)	
1 1963	H00011101A) Set	.23
1 1963	H00011111A (Pr	.8
10 1963	J00011111A 25	19
20 1963	A01001010A (Pr	29
1 1969	J01001010A 32	7
1 1957B	S01010011A (Pr	8
1 1969	J01010011A 12	7
1 1957	B01011101B (Pr	15
1 1969	J01011101A 20	7
1 1957	B01011111B (Pr	17
1 1969	J01011111A 22	8
1 1963A	J01110010B (Pr	7
1 1969	J01110010A 12	7
1 1963A	J01110011B (Pr	7
1 1969	J01110011A 12	7
1 1963A	J01110101B (Pr	7
1 1969	J01110101A 13	.8
1 1969	J01010110* Pr)	10
	J01010110A 18	10
1 1969	J01010111* Pr)	10
	J01010111A 18	10
1 1963	C01100011* Pr	7
1 1969	J01100011A 12	7
1 1963A	J01110110B Pr	7
1 1969	J01110110A 12	7
1 1963A	J01110110B Pr	7
1 1969	J01110111A 12	7
1 1963A	J01111101B Pr	7
1 1969	J01111101A 12	7
1 1963A	J10000010A Pr	9
1969	J10000010A 15	9
1 1963A	J10000011A Pr	9
1969	J10000011A 15	9
1 1963A	J10000100A Pr	9
1969	J10000100A 15	9
10 1963A	J10001010A Pr	18
1 1969	J10001010A 21	7
10 1963A	J10001011A Pr	18
1 1969	J10001011A 21	7
10 1963A	J10001100A Pr	18
1 1969	J10001100A 21	8
10 1963A	J10001101A Pr	18
1 1969	J10001101A 21	7



# MATCHED SETS (Continued)

\$		\$
10	1963A J10001110A Pr	18
1	1969 J10001110A 21	7
10	1963A J10001111A Pr	18
1	1969 J10001111A 21	8
10	1963A J10010010A Pr	18
1	1969 J10010010A 21	8
10	1963A J10010011A Pr	18
1	1969 J10010011A 21	7
10	1963A J10010101A Pr	18
1	1969 J10010101A 21	7
10	1963A J10010101A Pr	18
1	1969 J10010101A 21	7
10	1963A J10010111A Pr	18
1	1969 J10010111A 21	7
10	1963A J10011101A Pr	18
1	1969 J10011101A 21	7
10	1963A J10011110A Pr	18
1	1969 J10011110A 21	7
1	1963A J23000023A)	
1	1963A J23002300A) Set	27
1	1969 B23002300A)	
10	1950D J27000027B)	
1	1963A J27000027B) Set	33
1	1969 J27000027A)	
1	1969 J14141414A	15
1	1969 J24242424A	15
1	1969 J26262626A	15
1	1963A J27272727B)	
1	1969 J27272727A) Set	36
1	1957B W38383838A)	
1	1963A C38383838A) Set	38
1	1963B J58585858C	18
1	1963B J60606060C	18
1	1963B J20212223C	15
1	1969 J24252627A	12
1	1969 J29303132A	12
1	1963B J58596061C	15
1	1963B J60616263C	15
1	1928A K00000049A	21
20	1963 S00000049A	21
1	1963A J00000049A	35
1	1963A D00000049D	22
	I00000049*	17
	D00004949A	8
	1963 I00004949A	8
	1969 C00004949A	8
	1957B R00000490A	12
	1935C T00004900D	12
	1963A D49494949B	22
	1963A J49000049A	17
	1963 J44444449A	17
1	1963 H00008800A	.13
	H00009100A	.9
	H00009600A	.9
	H00009800A	.9
	H00009900A	.13
1	1928A S00000051A	27
	1963A D00000051D	27
	1963A J00000051*	17

\$		\$
50	1963A C00000051A	67
1	1935C T00005100D	12
	1963A C00005100A	10
	1957A C51051051A	12
	1957A F51051051A	12
	1963A C00005151A	8
	1963A D51005100A	12
	1963A D51515151C	19
	1963A J55555551A	17
	1963A J51555551B	8
1	1928A S00000057A	21
	1935H B00000057J	27
	1963A D00000057D	22
	1963A I00000057*	17
5	1963 P00000570A	11
1	1969 C00005700A	8
	1963 H05555557A	17
	1963A J55555557A	17
1	1935C T00001300D	12
	1935C T00001400D) Pr	19
	1963A J00001400*)	12
	1935C T00001500D	12
	T00001700D	12
	T00001800D	12
	1935C T00001900D) Pr	19
	1963A J00001900*)	12
	1935C T00002300D) Pr	23
	1957 A00002300A)	12
	1935C T00002400D	12
	T00002500D	12
	T00002600D	12
	T00002700D	12
	T00002900D	12
	T00003100D	12
	T00003200D	12
	T00003400D	12
	T00003500D	12
	T00003700D	12
	T00003800D	12
	T00003900D	12
	T00004200D	12
	T00004300D	12
	T00004500D	12
	T00004600D	12
	T00004700D	12
	T00004800D	12
	T00004900D	12
	1935C T00005100D) Pr	19
	1963A C00005100A)	12
	1935C T00005400D	12
	T00005600D	12
	1969 C00005700A	8
	1935C T00005800D	12
	T00005900D	12
	T00006100D	12
	T00006200D	12
	T00006400D	12
	T00006500D	12
	1935C T00006700D) Pr	19
	1963A C00006700A)	12
	1935C T00006800D	12
	T00006900D	12
	T00007200D	12
	T00007300D	12
	T00007400D	12
	T00007500D	12
	T00007600D	12
	T00007900D	12
Hi - Lo Nos.		
1	1935A *99986950A	15
	1963B E99679693F	7

\$		\$
	1935C K99996589-	
	99996600D	
	Uncut Sheet	
	of	
	12	725
5	1953B F72000202A	25
10	1953A *00582172A	75
1	1963B B48892960*	3
	B48892963*	3
	E41706702*	3
	E41706710*	3
	E41706730*	3
	E41706733*	3
	E41706738*	3
	E41706740*	3
	E41706750*	3
	L43079133*	4
	L43079160*	4
	L43079277*	4
	J19668110A	4
Miscellany		
1	1928 A00002222A USN	75
1	1918 FRBN Fr. 719	32
100	1929 FRBN K.C. HF	127
20	1929 FRBN N.Y. STAR VF	75
1	1963A E00727200*	5

## NOTES

Everything uncirculated unless noted.

Complete refund on anything received within 7 days of air mail shipment.

Currency normally sent within 24 hours of order. Exception: 2-3 weeks for unknown checks. Lay-away terms for orders over \$75.00.

LISTS (free with orders or 10c ea.): Circulated - District - Matching End Nos. - Errors - Federal Reserve Bank Notes - Federal Reserve Notes - Gold Certificates - Low & Novel Nos. - Military Payment Certificates - National Bank Notes No. 1 Face Plates-Palindromes-Rare Blocks & Changeovers-Silver Certificates-U.S. Notes.

. #1 Face Plate

.. #1 Face & Position Plates

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# Bank Signatures Overprinted on 1902 Series National Bank Notes by The Bureau of Engraving and Printing

By Peter Huntoon



In an earlier article in PAPER MONEY (Vol. 9, No. 2), the writer pointed out that the Bureau overprinted bank signatures on some 1902 series National Bank notes between fiscal years 1927 and 1929. Until this report, no one suspected that any of this work had been done at the Bureau.

Due to a very fortunate set of circumstances, signature overprinting can now be verified. During a visit with Morton C. Rice of the Bureau staff, the writer mentioned signature overprinting on 1902 National Bank notes. Mr. Rice was not familiar with this work but his curiosity was aroused. He dug through the small supply of sample sheets of 1902 notes owned by the Bureau and much to our surprise came up with two with overprinted signatures. Both were on the Chatham Phenix National Bank and Trust Company of New York, charter 10778, and were as follows:

Denomination	Plate Check Letters	Serials
5-5-5-5	Q-R-S-T	000000
10-10-10-20	J-K-L-D	000000

The 000000 serials are typical of sample sheets. Handwritten in the margin of each sheet was the date November 23, 1927, presumably the day the sheets were completed or delivered to the vault. There is no doubt that the bank signatures were overprinted because they were neatly and firmly impressed into the paper. It was also evident that the Bureau people were very proud of this innovation, as they had taken the time to prepare these samples.

## The Tip-off

Signature overprinting on 1902 series Nationals was a totally unexpected discovery that unfolded when the writer found the following entries in the Annual Reports of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the years 1927 through 1929:

Table 2—Statement showing amount of reimbursements received for furnishing services and materials in connection with printing done for other departments and bureaus

Treasury Department  
Comptroller of the Currency  
Etched plates and overprinted signatures on national bank currency

	July 1, 1926- June 30, 1927	July 1, 1927- June 30, 1928	July 1, 1928- June 30, 1929
Compensation of employees	\$658.20	\$795.41	\$925.71
Materials and miscellaneous expenses	32.46	30.48	31.59
Total	\$690.66	\$825.89	\$957.30

## The Notes

Unfortunately, the writer was not able to locate a list of notes issued with Bureau overprinted bank signatures. This is disturbing because it is difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish a Bureau overprint from one expertly executed by a private contractor for a bank. It is obvious that the budget for the project was small. Only a few overprinting plates were prepared, as is substantiated by the "Materials Expense" entries.

Important to the collector, however, is the fact that overprinting is at least verified for some of the Chatham Phenix issues. This bank had a tremendous circulation, \$6,199,998 in 1931, so it issued a correspondingly large volume of notes. As a large issue on a New York City bank, these notes are in the "dog house" class because they do not sell well. Consequently, a collector can obtain this unique variety for a very modest price.

The variety is proven on 5-5-5-5 plate impressions bearing check letters Q-R-S-T and 10-10-10-20 impressions bearing check letters J-K-L-D. The note shown

with this article is from plate D. Residing in the collection of M. Owen Warns is an overprinted \$20 with serial 97623 from plate C. His note indicates that some impressions from the 10-10-10-20 plate G-H-I-C also bear the variety.

When searching for this variety on Chatham Phenix notes, look for neatly printed signatures that are reproduced in glossy black ink on new notes. They must be identical to those shown on the note accompanying this article. The title "Chatham Phenix National Bank and Trust Company" was used after March 16, 1925. Because signature overprinting did not start until fiscal year 1927, only about half of the notes bearing this title will have Bureau overprints. Even so, the number of notes with this variety should be enormous. The writer estimates from observed serials that about one hundred thousand sheets were overprinted for the Chatham Phenix alone!

## A Correction!

By Peter Huntoon

Please note the following corrections in an article that appeared in PAPER MONEY, Vol. 9, No. 1, entitled "1882 and 1902 Series National Bank Note Varieties Due to Large Circulations."

Page 6, Column 2, line 21: the B should be a C.

Page 8, Column 2, line 39, 1902 should be 1922.

Louis Van Belkum has discovered that serial numbering in the 1882 and 1902 series did not always revert to 1 in cases where new plates were made after the location of the bank went from Territorial to State status. Reversion to serial number 1 is true for both Arizona and New Mexico in 1912, but in years previous, this convention was not always adhered to.

## A Glance Back at the Obsolete Bank Note Era

By Cliff Murk

Illustrated here is a reproduction of Page 45 of "Leavitts Old Farmers Almanack & Miscellaneous Year Book for the Year of Our Lord 1855."

Note that the date of the so-called corrected list is August, 1853. It doesn't take much intellect to picture the shortcomings of the banking system that produced our obsolete notes. In fact, if the time lag held the same for the publishing of the Bank Directories and Counterfeit Detectors of that era, it is a wonder that the system worked at all without general chaos in the world of finance.

From where we sit now, it is hard to find a reason why a national currency was not established long before it was. Had it been, the financial growth and development of the country would undoubtedly have progressed much farther and faster than it did.

### WORTHLESS AND UNCURRENT BANK NOTES IN NEW ENGLAND.

CORRECTED BY WILLIS & CO., BANKERS, 25 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

August 1853.

<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>		<b>Hillsboro' Bk., Hillsboro'.</b>		<b>Penobscot Bank, Bangor.</b>	
<b>Worthless.</b>		<b>Manuf. Bk., New Ipswich.</b>		<b>People's Bank, Bangor.</b>	
<b>American Bank,</b>		<b>Piscataqua Bank.</b>		<b>Saco Bank, Saco.</b>	
<b>Commercial Bank,</b>		<b>Portsmouth Bk., Portsmouth.</b>		<b>St. Croix Bank, Calais.</b>	
<b>Commonwealth Bank,</b>		<b>Winnipegsee Bk., closed.</b>		<b>Stillwater Canal Bk., Orono.</b>	
<b>Farmers' Bank,</b>		<b>Wolfborough Bank, Wolfborough.</b>		<b>Union Bk., Brunswick (old), closed.</b>	
<b>Franklin Bank,</b>		<b>Worthless.</b>		<b>Waldo Bank, Belfast.</b>	
<b>Fulton Bank,</b>		<b>Grafton Bank, Haverhill.</b>		<b>Washington Co., Calais.</b>	
<b>Hancock Bk., Charter expired.</b>		<b>New Hampshire Bk., Portsmouth.</b>		<b>Waterville Bk., Waterville.</b>	
<b>Kilby Bank,</b>		<b>New Hampshire Union Bk., closed.</b>		<b>Wiscasset Bank, Wiscasset.</b>	
<b>South Bank,</b>		<b>Pemigewasset Bank, Plymouth.</b>		<b>Winthrop Bank, Winthrop.</b>	
<b>Lafayette Bank,</b>		<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>		<b>Worthless.</b>	
<b>Middling Interest Bk.,</b>		<b>Worthless.</b>		<b>Bangor Commercial Bank, Bangor.</b>	
<b>Oriental Bank,</b>		<b>Comm'l Bank, Tolland.</b>		<b>City Bk., Portland.</b>	
<b>Amherst Bank, Amherst.</b>		<b>Conn. Mining Co., Hartford.</b>		<b>Citizens' Bk. (old plate), Augusta.</b>	
<b>Berkshire Bank, Pittsfield.</b>		<b>Derby Bank, Derby.</b>		<b>Megunticook Bk., Camden.</b>	
<b>Charlestown Bank.</b>		<b>Eagle Bank, New Haven.</b>		<b>Maine Bk., Portland.</b>	
<b>Chelsea Bank, Chelsea.</b>		<b>Bridgeport Manuf. Co.</b>		<b>VERMONT.</b>	
<b>City Bank, Lowell, fraud.</b>		<b>Uncurrent.</b>		<b>Worthless.</b>	
<b>Duxbury Bank, Duxbury.</b>		<b>Housatonic Railroad Co., Bridgeport.</b>		<b>Agricultural Bank, Troy.</b>	
<b>East Bridgewater Bank.</b>		<b>MAINE.</b>		<b>Bank of Bennington, Bennington.</b>	
<b>Essex Bank, Salem.</b>		<b>Worthless.</b>		<b>Bank of Manchester (closed).</b>	
<b>Essex Bank, N. Andover.</b>		<b>Agricultural Bk., Brewer.</b>		<b>Bank of Orange Co. (closed).</b>	
<b>Farmers' Bk., Belchertown.</b>		<b>Bangor Bank, of Bangor.</b>		<b>Bank of Woodstock (closed).</b>	
<b>Farmers' and Mechanics' Bk., South Adams.</b>		<b>Bangor Commercial Bank, Bangor.</b>		<b>Commercial Bank of Vermont, Poultney.</b>	
<b>Hamp're Bk., Northampton.</b>		<b>Bank of Old Town.</b>		<b>Essex Bank, Guildhall.</b>	
<b>Ipswich Bank, Ipswich.</b>		<b>Bank of Portland.</b>		<b>Green Mountain Bank.</b>	
<b>Mendon Bank, Mendon.</b>		<b>Bank of Westbrook (wound up).</b>		<b>Jefferson Banking Co.</b>	
<b>Middling Interest Bank, Salem, closed.</b>		<b>Bath Bank, Bangor.</b>		<b>Vermont State Bank (and branches).</b>	
<b>Middlesex Bk., Cambridge.</b>		<b>Castine Bank, Castine.</b>		<b>Windsor Bank, of Windsor.</b>	
<b>Newburyport Bk., Newburyport.</b>		<b>Citizens' Bank (new plate), Augusta.</b>		<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>	
<b>Nahant Bank, Lynn.</b>		<b>Damariscotta Bank, Nobleborough.</b>		<b>Worthless.</b>	
<b>Phoenix Bank, Charlestown.</b>		<b>Exchange Bank, Portland.</b>		<b>Burrillville Bank, Burrillville.</b>	
<b>Phoenix Bank, Nantucket.</b>		<b>Frankfort Bank, Frankfort.</b>		<b>Eagle Bank, Newport.</b>	
<b>Roxbury Bank, Roxbury.</b>		<b>Franklin Bank.</b>		<b>Farmers' Exchange Bank, Gloucester.</b>	
<b>Sandwich Bank, fraud.</b>		<b>Georgia Lumber Co., Portland.</b>		<b>Farmers' &amp; Mechanics' Bk., Pawtucket.</b>	
<b>Sutton Bk., Wilkinsville.</b>		<b>Globe Bank, Bangor.</b>		<b>Franklin Bank, Providence.</b>	
<b>Citizens' Bank, Nantucket.</b>		<b>Hallowell and Augusta Bk., Hallowell.</b>		<b>Mount Hope Bk., Bristol.</b>	
<b>Cohannet Bank, Taunton.</b>		<b>Kennebec Bk., Hallowell.</b>		<b>R. I. Agricult. Bk., Johnston.</b>	
<b>Graylock Bank.</b>		<b>Kennebunk Bk., Kennebunk.</b>		<b>Hamilton Bank, Scituate.</b>	
<b>Manufacturers' &amp; Mechanics' Bank, Nantucket.</b>		<b>Lafayette Bank, Bangor.</b>		<b>Worthless.</b>	
<b>Norfolk Bank, } Roxbury.</b>		<b>Maine (late Cumberland).</b>		<b>Pascoag Bk., Pascoag Vt.</b>	
<b>Winthrop Bank, } Roxbury.</b>		<b>Machias Bank.</b>		<b>Scituate Bank.</b>	
<b>Cochituate Bk., Bost., worth from 60 to 70 cts on doll.</b>		<b>Negunkeag Bank.</b>			
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>		<b>Oxford Bank, Fryeburg.</b>			
<b>Worthless.</b>		<b>Pasamaquoddy Bk., Eastport.</b>			
<b>Cheshire Bank (old).</b>					
<b>Comm'l Bank, Portsmouth.</b>					
<b>Concord Bank, Concord.</b>					
<b>Derry Bk., Derry.</b>					
<b>Dover Bank (old).</b>					
<b>Exeter Bank.</b>					
<b>Farmers' Bank, Amherst.</b>					

J. R. DAVIS, Esq. Gilmanton, New Hampshire, furnishes the following:

The number of rains in 1853 was 114.  
The number of snows in 1854 was 65.  
The whole depth of snow in 1854 was 9 feet 7 1/2 inches.  
The first apple-blossom in 1854 was May 19th.

## Mexican Memos

By Ed Shlieker

—Pancho Francisco Villa's name appears on his first issue of paper currency. The famous bandito general for a time was in control of the Mexican government. Villa's notes varied in size according to the value. The larger notes were called "Sabanas" or "Sabanas de Villa," meaning bed sheets. The 50 and 100 peso notes measured four by eight inches!

—The "School of Arts" at Toluca, Mexico designed and printed currency notes during the revolution in 1915. They are the Estado Libre y Soberano de Mexico, 20 and 50 centavos and the one peso. They are not finely detailed, as undoubtedly they were an emergency issue designed and lithographed rather rapidly for immediate release. The school name appears at the bottom of the note on the obverse.



# Interspersing of Face Plate Numbers on \$1 F.R.N. Series 1963A and 1963B

By Bob McCurdy



Consecutive plate numbers (A1108 and A1109) with the higher number in the earlier series.

The interested and informed observer of the face plate numbers on the later blocks of the 1963A \$1 and 1963B series Federal Reserve Notes will discover that the face plate numbers of these two series are interspersed.

This is an interesting situation, since the Barr note signatures are engraved on the plates, and it would appear that plates used to print 1963A notes were engraved *after* plates used to print 1963B notes. No similar circumstance has occurred since the intermixing of face check numbers in the 12- and 18-subject plates of the 1935D series (narrow) of \$1 Silver Certificates.

The face plate numbers higher than those of the 1963B series occurring in the 1963A series were first observed in Atlanta notes of the F-G block, and have since been noted in Boston and Dallas notes of the A-D and K-C blocks respectively. It is expected that these higher plate numbers will be found in the later blocks of other banks as well. The star serials from Atlanta began utilizing the high plate numbers near the end of the F39000000\* sequence. Others may exist.

To date, the following face plate numbers over 1003, the lowest Barr plate observed, have been seen by the author in the 1963A series:

1065	1072	1090	1103
1066	1085	1092	1106
1069	1088	1095	1109

Intermingled with these numbers one can find numerous 1963B face plate numbers, such as 1067, 1068, 1087, etc. It is presumed that these Barr plates will fill in all the numbers intervening in the above list.

Given these facts, a number of theories as to why 1963A notes were released which had been printed from plates engraved concurrent with 1963B plates can be explored.

Perhaps the 1963B plates were engraved and set aside to await Joseph Barr's confirmation to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, at which time they were brought out to print notes to fill orders from the New York, Richmond, Chicago, Kansas City, and San Francisco Federal Reserve Banks.

Or is it possible that some technical problem intruded so that the Bureau had to use plates devoid of signatures at the same time as the signature-engraved plates of the 1963B series, and thus cut plates as the situation demanded?

An additional theory which has some plausibility is that the 1963B plates were engraved before President Johnson had chosen Fowler's successor and held with a blank space for the new secretary's signature. Work on the normal blank plates used in the 1963 and 1963A series continued in order to fill pressing orders from certain of the Federal Reserve Banks. After Secretary



Barr's appointment, the plates for 1963B were finished and put into use to print the notes for the banks issuing the series.

Whatever the reason for this unusual occurrence, this mixture of plate numbers in the transition back to signature-engraved plates is of great interest to the paper currency collector, especially if he is concerned with beginning and ending plate numbers.

## Errors Are Where You Find Them

By Peter Huntoon



Gutters, the white streaks left in a note whenever printing occurs over a wrinkle, are one of the most common paper money misprints. This error type is quite common in all series of small notes and can even be found in relative abundance on the large issues. Just to show that fractional currency has not been left out, look closely at the photo of this FR 1281. The largest wrinkle present is  $1/32$  inch wide and extends from the upper right downward to the base of the 5c stamp impression at the extreme right. A second, smaller wrinkle cuts through the lower right corner, and several other barely discernible wrinkles occur on the right side of the note. The back is entirely normal, which indicates that the wrinkles occurred in the paper after the reverse was printed.

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# Famous Americans on the One Dollar Educational Note

By Howard W. Parshall

(Continued from PAPER MONEY No. 31, Page 91)

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN

(1809-1865)

16th President of the United States (1861-1865)

Lincoln was one of the truly great men of all time. He preserved the American Union during the Civil War and proved to the world that democracy can be a lasting form of government. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, and many of his other speeches and writings, are classic statements of democratic beliefs and goals. In conducting a bitter war, Lincoln himself never became bitter. He showed a nobility of character which continues to grow in world-wide appeal. Lincoln was the first President elected by the Republican party.

His outstanding asset was insight. Lincoln realized at the beginning of the Civil War that the Union must be saved. Lincoln's second great asset was his ability to express his convictions so clearly, and with such force, that millions of his countrymen made them their own. His third great source of strength was his iron will. The Civil War had to be carried on until the Union was restored. At times, people in the North wavered in this purpose. Lincoln never doubted that in the end the North would triumph.

## ULYSSES S. GRANT

(1822-1885)

18th President of the United States (1869-1877)

Grant commanded the victorious Union armies at the close of the Civil War in 1865. His success and fame as a general led to his election as President in 1868. During his military career, Grant led his troops with energy and determination. He developed great confidence in his own judgment and an ability to learn from experience. These traits also characterized Grant's political career. But the qualities which had brought him military glory were not enough to solve the nation's problems in the 1870's. His enemies called him a poor President, and historians have generally agreed.

Grant was the first West Point graduate to become President. His presidency was clouded by disgrace and dishonesty, partly because of his habit of trusting persons who pretended to be his friends. Congressional investigations revealed widespread corruption in both state and federal governments. A severe financial panic in 1873 caused the people to react against Grant. To many Americans, he symbolized the confusion and corruption of the times.

## STATESMEN

### BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

(1706-1790)

Publisher, Inventor, Statesman

Franklin developed *The Pennsylvania Gazette* into one of the most successful newspapers in the colonies. Long after his death, the paper was reorganized as *The Saturday Evening Post*. He achieved even greater success with *Poor Richard's Almanac* than with his newspaper. He wrote and published the almanac every year from 1733 to 1758. The fame of this publication rests mainly on the wise and witty sayings that Franklin scattered through each issue.

Many of these sayings preach the virtues of industry, frugality, and thrift. "Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise." "God helps them that help themselves." "He that falls in love with himself will have no rivals."

As a scientist and inventor he showed the world that lightning is actually electricity. He invented bifocal lenses, the lightning rod, and a stove that gave more heat on less fuel than other stoves.

As a statesman Franklin stood in the front rank of the men who built the United States. He was the only man who signed all four of these key documents in American history: The Declaration of Independence (1776), the Treaty of Alliance with France (1778), the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain (1783), and the Constitution of the United States (1787).

### ALEXANDER HAMILTON

(1755 or 1757-1804)

Secretary of the Treasury, Statesman

During the Revolutionary War Hamilton fought bravely in the Long Island and New Jersey campaigns. In March, 1777, he was made secretary to General George Washington and promoted to lieutenant colonel.

In 1782 and 1783, he represented New York in Congress. He was a delegate to the Annapolis Convention, which met in September, 1786, to discuss changes in the Articles of Confederation. Hamilton drew up a proposal at Annapolis calling for a convention of the states to increase the central government's powers. In the resulting Constitutional Convention of 1787, Hamilton became a vigorous spokesman for a strong national government. His papers supporting it, published in *The Federalist*, and his speeches in the New York convention, were strong influences in getting the Constitution adopted.

Hamilton served as Secretary of the Treasury from 1789 until January, 1795, but his influence in government continued after his retirement.

### JOHN MARSHALL

(1755-1835)

"The Great Chief Justice"

Marshall, appointed by President Adams, began his great career as the fourth chief justice on January 31, 1801. At that time the present relationship among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the government had not been established. Nor was the relationship between the national government and the states well defined. It fell to Marshall, as chief justice, to solve these problems.

In the famous case of *Marbury versus Madison* (1803), Marshall established the power of the Supreme Court to declare laws unconstitutional. This doctrine which we know today as the power of "judicial review," is now accepted without question. But, if it had not been established, over strong opposition, the Constitution might have become the same kind of weak charter as the Articles of Confederation.

Marshall believed in a strong federal government to enable the United States to act effectively as a nation. A series of his decisions made this principle vital. In *McCulloch versus Maryland* (1819), Marshall upheld the power of Congress to create the United States Bank. In doing so, he laid down the principle of broad interpretation of the federal powers.

### DANIEL WEBSTER

(1782-1852)

Senator, Secretary of State, Orator

Webster was the best-known American orator and one of the ablest lawyers and statesmen of his time. He gained his greatest fame as the champion of a strong national government.

When Andrew Jackson vetoed a bill for rechartering the Bank of the United States, Webster did his best to save the institution, but failed. During his last years in the Senate, he opposed adding Texas to the Union, and also opposed the war with Mexico. He feared that the country might break up because of a quarrel over territories in the West. In a "Union-saving" speech, he favored the Compromise of 1850, and helped get it passed.

He served as Secretary of State under three Presidents: William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, and Millard Fillmore. After the founding of the Whig party in the 1830's, Webster became one of its top leaders. His Whig friends thought he deserved to be President, and he ran as one of the party's three candidates in 1836.

### HENRY CLAY

(1777-1852)

Representative, Secretary of State, Statesman

Clay was a leading American statesman for nearly 40 years. He repeatedly helped hold the Union together through compromises between the North and the South. He became known as "the Great Pacificator." With John C. Calhoun and Daniel Webster, he formed a "great triumvirate" of United States Senators. Their opinions largely controlled Congress during the second quarter of the 1800's. Clay was the best loved of the three. He had a generous nature, charming manner, ready wit, and moving eloquence. These qualities made him one of the most idolized public figures of his time.

Clay entered the U. S. House of Representatives in 1811, and was elected Speaker on the first day of the session. He was re-elected to the House and to the speakership five more times. As chief of "the War Hawks," he argued in favor of the War of 1812 so strongly that some people called it "Mr. Clay's War."

He ran for President three times but never won. He once said: "I would rather be right than President."

### JOHN C. CALHOUN

(1782-1850)

Secretary of War and of State, Vice-President

Calhoun was a major political figure before the Civil War. He played an important part in national affairs for 40 years. He served as a member of the United States House of Representatives and the Senate, as Secretary of War and of State, and as Vice-President.

He is best remembered as the theorist of the doctrines of states' rights and nullification. His leadership in these doctrines helped inspire the South's effort to achieve national independence in the Civil War.

He felt that his beloved South Carolina, and the South generally, were being exploited by the protective tariff. This favored the manufacturing interests in New England and protected them from foreign competition. Calhoun wrote the "Exposition and Protest" for his state's legislature in 1828. It declared that no state was bound by a federal law which it believed was unconstitutional.

His closing years in the Senate were marked by strong support of slavery and by encouragement of the annexation of Texas. He opposed the Mexican War and the Compromise of 1850.

(To be continued)

*World War II Prisoner of War Scrip of the United States*, by Albert I. Donn, 112 pp., illustrated, \$6.50, Krause Publications, Book Div., Iola, Wis. 54945

This hard cover, 6 x 9 inch volume is the first serious effort to catalog the scrip issued to POW's in accordance with Geneva Treaty agreements requiring captors to provide them with monetary needs for health and comfort. Mr. Donn has divided his listing according to the types of camps of issue, internment, POW and Italian service units. The scrip ticket listings are arranged according to state of issue, with full descriptions and more than a hundred illustrations.



## Society of Paper Money Collectors, Inc.

### Tenth Annual Meeting

The Society of Paper Money Collectors held its tenth annual meeting at the American Numismatic Association convention in St. Louis, Missouri, on August 21, 1970, with 112 members and guests attending the luncheon and awards ceremony. President Glenn Smedley presided and introduced the honored guests, James A. Conlon, Director of The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and Mrs. Conlon. Mr. Conlon spoke briefly about his pleasant relationships with the numismatic fraternity in general and the Society in particular.

Secretary Vernon L. Brown then made his report, which showed that the membership of the Society as of June 30, 1970, was 1,685, a net gain of 132 from the same date in 1969; in addition, 20 more members were admitted during the month of July. Mr. Brown also reported that the new membership directory would be mailed shortly.

Treasurer M. Owen Warns reported a balance of \$5,351.56 in the regular accounts as of June 30, 1970, an increase of \$1,802.79 over a year ago. He also described the unusual self-liquidating financing plan used in the production of the new National Bank Note Book and explained how significant savings were obtained through the use of electronic typesetting and offset printing.

In her report, Editor Barbara Mueller pointed to the rapid growth in the size of the magazine and the concomitant need for articles to balance the increased volume of advertising. Articles on National Bank Notes, small-size and obsolete U. S., checks and foreign material are needed, as well as more response to the "Winner's Circle" feature. Member acceptance of the Money Mart has been gratifying, she reported, but use of the Library is lagging. Members and advertisers were glad to hear that in 1971 still another week will be eliminated from the production schedule.

Richard Hooper, Chairman of the Book Committee, reported continuing progress in the preparation of new manuscripts. It is expected that the Minnesota obsolete note listing will appear by the end of 1970 in book form, while the Kansas listing will be included in the next issue of PAPER MONEY. Plans were discussed and priorities set up for the 1971 publication schedule. Suggestions were made to approach state historical societies in various areas to assist with the distribution of the books, with the goal of placing more in libraries and educational institutions. Assistance from members who may be in a position to influence such societies is actively solicited.

Mr. Smedley, speaking for the Nominating Committee, presented the following slate of candidates for the Board of Governors:

Vernon L. Brown

Forrest W. Daniel

Nathan Goldstein II

William E. Harrison

Robert E. Medlar

All nominees were unanimously elected. Mr. Smedley pointed out that the terms of office were now in balance, with five Board members to be elected annually henceforth for three-year terms.

Mr. Smedley, again speaking for the Awards Committee, made the following presentations:

Awards of Merit were conferred on *Vernon L. Brown* and *M. Owen Warns*. Mr. Brown was cited for his excellent work as Secretary and his painstaking efforts in preparing copy for the new membership directory. Mr. Warns was honored for his outstanding work as Treasurer and his ingenious work in preparing and following through on the publication of *The National Bank Note Issues of 1929-35*.

Literary Awards for the best articles in PAPER MONEY were:

First, to Roland S. Carrothers for "Silver Certificates—A Minor Variety—The Change-Over Pair," published in Volume 8, Number 4.

Second, to Everett K. Cooper for "Paper Money Issued by Railroads in the Confederate States of America," published in Volume 8, Numbers 2 and 3.

Third, to William A. Philpott for "Rare Signatures on Large Size U. S. Currency," published in Volume 8, Number 3.

Honorary Memberships in the Society were conferred on the *Hon. James A. Conlon*, Director of The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, as a token of appreciation for his cooperation with hobbyists, writers and the general public; and on *Barbara R. Mueller* for her work as Editor of PAPER MONEY and other efforts on behalf of the Society.

#### SUPPORT YOUR SOCIETY

- Write articles for PAPER MONEY. Contact the Editor for assistance.
- Advertise in PAPER MONEY. Contact the Editor.
- Use the Library. Give to the Library. Contact the Librarian.
- Get a new member. Ask Secretary Vernon Brown for application blanks.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT

## New Membership Roster

No.	New Members	Dealer or Collector	Specialty
2781	Carolyn M. Gordon (Mrs.), 2902 Dellwood Drive, Lake Oswego, Ore. 97034	C	
2782	Frank Stiefel, Churchlane Road, RD 5, Box 115A, Saugerties, N. Y. 12477	C	
2783	Douglas D. Carberry, 3301 Westwood Dr., N.W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52405	C	U. S. small size notes
2784	Jesse B. Gilmore, P. O. Box 91, Nampa, Idaho 83651	C, D	U. S. and Canada paper money
2785	Andrew N. Hochman, 54 Mounthaven Drive, Livingston, N. J. 07039	C	U. S. large size notes and all \$2 bills
2786	Glen McCarty, P. O. Box 227, Reserve, N. Mex. 87830	C	U. S. all types
2787	B. G. Wade, P. O. Box 10033, Alameda, Albuquerque, N. Mex.	C	
2788	Gary G. Graham, 1309 29th Street, Bettendorf, Iowa 52722	C	U. S. large and small size notes
2789	Louis Brand, 80 Sayles St., Lowell, Mass. 01851	D	
2790	Ples Stanley, 1862 Roxford Rd., Cleveland, Ohio 44112	C	U. S. \$1 and \$5 bills
2791	Robert David Cowling, 2340 Mt. View Terr. SW, Roanoke, Va. 24015	C	Mexican currency 1914-18
2792	Brian John Birch, 121 Haydn Road, Liverpool, L 14-4 BW, England	C	Currency of Great Britain
2793	C. R. Smith, 88 Maureen Drive, Heath, Ohio 43055	C	U. S. large size notes; obsolete and National Currency from Licking County, Ohio
2794	Douglas Constantine, P. O. Box 322, Tyngsboro, Mass. 01879	C	U. S. broken bank notes
2795	Charles R. Cowles, Box 58271, Vernon, Calif. 90058	C	U. S. small size notes
2796	Robert G. Seiferth, 840 Plaza Place, Ocean City, N. J. 08226	C, D	General
2797	Norman E. Decker, 1252 Scenic Drive, Glendale, Calif. 91205	C	Confederate and obsolete notes
2798	Daniel Vander Werf, Jr., 328 W. 30th St., Holland, Mich. 49423	C	Miscellaneous paper money and checks
2799	Dale Milby, Route 1, Fullerton, Nebr. 68638	C	Nebraska National Currency
2800	Frank Levitan, 530 Southern Blvd., Bronx, N. Y. 10455	C	U. S. large size notes—New York West Chester County
2801	Orin H. Peterson, Route 1, Urich, Mo. 64788	C	U. S. small size notes
2802	G. H. Lloyd, P. O. Box 253, Paris, Tenn. 38242	C	U. S. small size notes
2803	William D. Oghline, R.D. #2, P. O. Box 542, Somerset, Pa. 15501	C, D	U. S. all types and series
2804	Kenneth E. Black, 122 Allen Street, Lansing, Mich. 48912	C	Federal Reserve Notes
2805	Ray Patterson, 533 Meek Street, Sharon, Pa. 16146	C	General
2806	Lou Zimble, 2216 E. 2nd St., Tucson, Ariz. 85719	C	Federal Reserve Notes—\$1
2807	Julian Leidman, 8439 Georgia Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20910	D	
2808	Dale Ennis, 108 Lee, Coalgate, Okla. 74538	C	National Bank Notes
2809	Larry Wayne House, RR #5, Carbondale, Ill. 62901	C, D	U. S. silver certificates—large and small size
2810	E. Barrett Knock, 710 Americana Dr., Apt. 24, Annapolis, Md. 21403	C	
2811	William S. Nix, P. O. Box 1163, Newport, Ore. 97365	C	Unsigned notes
2812	Mrs. Beate Rauch, P. O. Box 60321, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, Calif. 90060	C, D	Germany, Austria
2813	William M. Kinnersley, 2914 Rio Grande St., Austin, Texas 78705	C	Block letters
2814	Ephraim Saphir, 1730 Losantiville, Cincinnati, Ohio 45237	C	U. S.
2815	Frank DeMarco, 1200 Skyway St. N.E., N. Canton, Ohio 44721	C	U. S. type sets
2816	Roger H. Durand, 448 River Road, Lincoln, R. I. 02865	C	Depression scrip of 1933; Rhode Island notes; broken bank notes
2817	Harriet Morello, 26 Clifford Drive, West Hartford, Conn. 06107	, C	U. S.
2818	Irvin Eilers, 911 Foulk Road, Waterloo, Iowa 50702	C, D	First National Bank notes and broken bank notes
2819	Milton G. Phillips, P. O. Box 157, Goldenrod, Fla. 32733	C	U. S.—large size notes mostly

2820	AMN Richard J. Reinold, CMR #1, Box 76, Ent AFB, Colo. 80914	C, D	U. S. small size notes—gold and silver certificates; U. S. Notes
2821	James D. King, Box 196, Ridgewood, N. J. 07451	D	
2822	Mrs. J. L. Becker, 1357 Pitman Ave., Palo Alto, Calif. 94301	C	U. S. small size notes
2823	Whitney L. Brooks, P. O. Box 148, Torrington, Conn. 06790	C	U. S. Notes and colonials
2824	Charles H. Cox, Leland, Iowa 50453	C	U. S. small size National Currency
2825	Rev. Edmund J. Yahn, 1516 Warwood Ave., Wheeling, W. Va. 26003	C	National Bank Notes of West Va.
2826	David F. Thompson, 7509 Ambergate Pl., Apt. 1, McLean, Va. 22101	C	U. S. large size notes of the western states
2827	William C. Bright, 4310 Round St., Cedar Falls, Iowa 50613	C, D	National Currency
2828	Leland W. Stickle, RR 1, Tampico, Ill. 61283	C	National Bank Notes of N. Dak. and Ill.
2829	Edward R. Landers, P. O. Box 413, Latham, N. Y. 12110	C, D	U. S. large size notes
2830	Antonio Sartori, Jr., 1 N. Franklin St., Athens, N. Y. 12015	C	U. S. large size notes
2831	Harold D. McClure, 1169 Kettering Street, Davison, Mich. 49523	C	Foreign and U. S. Military Payment Currency
2832	Robert P. Hoskins, 97-04 116th Street, Richmond Hill, N. Y. 11419	C	U. S. \$1 types; National Bank Notes and obsolete currency of Lewis County, N. Y.
2833	John E. Panek, 1122 Davis, Deerfield, Ill. 60015	C	U. S. \$1 and \$5 notes
2834	Eugene F. Bright, 2604 Walnut, Cedar Falls, Iowa 50613	C, D	National Currency
2835	William F. Duffy, 1307 Grant Ave., Woodlyn, Pa. 19094	C	Confederate currency; U. S. \$1
2836	Geo. C. Brousseau, 1353 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90026	C	U. S. large and small size notes
2837	Nancy Ruddy, 6922 Hollywood Blvd., Suite 810, Hollywood, Calif. 90028	C, D	\$3 obsolete notes
2838	Louis F. Dawson, Sr., Rt. 2, Box 221, Wilmer, Ala. 36587	C	
2839	Stanley Czerminski, 533 E. Pearl St., Toledo, Ohio 43608	C	Odd serial numbers, errors
2840	Clifford D. Guertin, 604 Baylor Ave., River Vale, N. J. 07675	C	
2841	Edwin T. Kuether, 1815—3rd Ave. S.E., Austin, Minn. 55912	C, D	U. S. National Bank Notes
2842	A. L. Lewis, 55 Wellington Ct., Wellington Rd., St. John's Wood, London, N. W. 8 England	C	U. S. and foreign banknotes
2843	Dean W. Williams, Warwick Ave., Northfield, Mass. 01360	C, D	U. S.
2844	Al. O. Robertson, 1203 Oxford, Fort Worth, Texas 76114	C	Confederate currency and broken bank notes
2845	Dale Allan Seppa, 30 West Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 60610	C, D	Ecuador—South America
2846	Vincent F. Torhan, P. O. Box 33, Springfield, N. J. 07081	C, D	Currency of the African countries
2847	Thomas J. Foster, 5631 Heiskill St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19144	C	U. S. small size notes
2848	Guy Giaimo, Box 1205, San Mateo, Calif. 94401	C, D	Foreign and Military Payment Certificates
2849	Richard Neubauer, 733 N. Homan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60624	C	U. S. and foreign
2850	Fremont J. Lobbestael, 1235 Hogback Rd., Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104	C	U. S. National Bank Notes, small size

## SPMC Member Again Wins Nathan Gold Award

SPMC continues to monopolize the Nathan Gold Memorial Award which is presented annually by *Numismatic News* to the person who has made a concrete con-

tribution to the advancement of paper money collecting. The tenth winner, like all previous winners, is a valued member of this Society—Raymond S. Toy of El Cajon, Cal. The leading authority on military currency, Mr. Toy has published four major catalogs in the field since 1964 and thereby popularized a previously unpopular series.

# MONEY MART

FOR USE BY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY ONLY

PAPER MONEY will accept classified advertising from members on a basis of 5c per word, with a minimum charge of \$1.00. The primary purpose of the ads is to assist members in exchanging, buying, selling, or locating specialized material and disposing of duplicates. Copy must be non-commercial in nature. At present there are no special classifications but the first three words will be printed in capital letters. Copy must be legibly printed or typed, accompanied by prepayment made payable to the Society of Paper Money Collectors, and reach the Editor, Barbara R. Mueller, 225 S. Fischer Ave., Jefferson, Wis. 53549 by Nov. 10, 1970. Word Count: Name and address will count for five words. All other words and abbreviations, figure combinations and initials counted as separate words. No check copies. 10% discount for four or more insertions of the same copy. Sample ad and word count:

WANTED: CONFEDERATE FACSIMILES by Upham for cash or trade for FRN block letters, \$1 SC, U. S. obsolete. John Q. Member, 000 Last St., New York, N.Y. 10015.

(22 words; \$1; SC; U. S.; FRN counted as one word each)

MISSOURI CURRENCY WANTED: Nationals, obsolete and bank checks from St. Louis, Maplewood, Clayton, Manchester, Luxemburg, Carondelet and St. Charles. Ronald Horstman, Rt. 2, Gerald, Mo. 63037

OBSOLETE, MPC, MILITARY, Southern States, bought, sold and traded. Especially interested in notes of Tennessee, Alabama and any Louisiana parish or town notes. Need for my collection \$5 MPC Series 541. Have large stock to trade. Paul E. Garland, 608 Mountain View Ave., Maryville, Tenn. 37801

WANTED: NATIONAL BANK Notes chartered under 100, also Wisconsin National Bank notes large or small size. M. O. Warns, P. O. Box 1840, Milwaukee, Wis. 53201

WANTED: PROOF & SPECIMEN notes from any state or country. Especially want Southern proof notes, die proofs of vignettes used on paper money, engravers' sample sheets, books of vignettes, Bank Note Lists and Counterfeit Detectors. Also want all kinds of South Carolina paper money. J. Roy Pennell, Jr., P. O. Box 858, Anderson, S. C. 29621

WANTED: SOUTH CAROLINA National Bank notes. Also South Carolina obsolete, proof, colonial & scrip wanted. J. Roy Pennell, Jr., P. O. Box 858, Anderson, S. C. 29621

WANTED: OKLAHOMA NATIONALS. Large and small national bank notes wanted on all towns and cities in Oklahoma. Will buy for cash or trade notes from other states. Please price and describe or send for offer. Dale Ennis, Box 14, Coalgate, Okla. 74538

WANTED: 1929 NOTES on Charter #666 New London, Conn. and Charter #888 on Newport, N. H. M. O. Warns, P. O. Box 1840, Milwaukee, Wis. 53201

SEND 12c FOR postage for large printed pricelist of Mississippi through North Carolina notes. Want lists will be answered individually for Canadian, Confederate and other States not on the pricelist. Helen H. Williamson, 628 Belleville Ave., Brewton, Ala. 36426

FOREIGN PAPER MONEY and Military Payment Certificates wanted. Please describe and price or send insured for fair offer. Joseph Persichetti, Box 423, Great Neck, N. Y. 11022

DELAWARE OBSOLETE NOTES and scrip wanted; also information, photos of Delaware notes for Wismer listing. Collect other Delaware-related items. Cash or trade. Terry A. Bryan, 230 American Ave., Dover, Del. 19901

WANTED: CONFEDERATE CURRENCY. I especially need Criswell T5, T11, T12, T15, T21, T23, T27, T32 and T35. I will buy more common notes also. Send for my complete want list of CSA and Southern States' Bills. Ralph E. Plumb, 414 Live Oak Lane, Dunedin, Fla. 33528

WANTED: NATIONAL BANK Notes of Nashville, Tenn.; Smyrna, Tenn.; and Pittsfield, Ill. Price and describe. Charles Dean, Box 2262, Nashville, Tenn. 37214

WANTED: LOW SERIALS: Interested in any crisp U. S. notes with serial #00000056. I. L. Gittleman, P. O. Box 164, Monroe, Mich. 48161

WANTED: OLD CHECK protectors. Books on penmanship, forgery, counterfeiting; also Counterfeit Detectors. All letters answered. Larry Adams, 969 Park Circle, Boone, Iowa 50036

FOR SALE: MARYLAND obsolete. Am breaking up collection. Have some scarce broken notes at reasonable prices. W. F. Hurley, 709 Murdock Road, Baltimore, Md. 21212

\$100 MONTANA NATIONAL note (large or small) wanted for personal collection. Also other Montana notes. Milton Sloan, 7th & Park, Whitefish, MT 59937

NEED MEMBERS' HELP: Reasonable premium for \$1 FRN's, CU only, with serial ending in four 5's (example: L-xxxx5555-A). Write first, everyone answered. Also world notes of any "ONE" denomination (any serial). Thanks for past help. Robert N. Arvidson, P. O. Box 1382, Saugus, Cal. 91350

NORTH CAROLINA NATIONALS wanted: small size. Jim Greene, Box 182, Sparta, N. C. 28675

EXCHANGE TRADE LIST radars, matched, low serials. Jim Greene, Box 182, Sparta, N. C. 28675

MISMATCHED SERIALS WANTED: write with description. Trades welcome. Jim Greene, Box 182, Sparta, N. C. 28675

WANTED: MILITARY PAYMENT Certificates, especially Series 472 and 591. Have notes to trade. Describe or send for offer. C. Hutchason, 4145 Lincoln Way, San Francisco, Ca. 94122

WANTED: TWO UNITED States 1876 Centennial International Exhibition Stock Certificates issued by the Centennial Board of Finance, Philadelphia. Selling uncut sheet of 15, 50c notes, Macon, Miss., 1864, \$82.50. Uncut sheet of 7, \$2 and 5, \$3 notes, Macon 1864, \$82.50, unc. Need rare Mississippi notes for personal collection. John C. Coleman, 1231 Quinn St., Jackson, Miss. 39202



## Lamberton Gives Magazines to Library

Through an unfortunate error on the Librarian's part, the donation of 25 issues of *The Virginia Numismatist* listed in PAPER MONEY No. 34 was not attributed to the member who gave them to the Library. Major H. A. Lamberton of South Miami, Fla. is the thoughtful member who has made these magazines available, and both our apologies and thanks go to him.

### Important Library Notice!

The Librarian will be unable to fill any requests for material from the Library from September 10, 1970 through October 25, 1970. Please send your requests before or after this period. Thank you for your indulgence.

BRM

### Library Notes

SPMC member Richard Banyai has made available to the Society at a most attractive price many duplicates, etc., from his extensive library on economics and monetary matters. In order to take advantage of his offer, the Editor purchased three large cartons of books, pamphlets, etc., and is now in the process of sorting, reviewing and cataloging the material. After selecting the few items she desires for her personal library, she will donate the rest to the SPMC Library. Watch for the new listings in future issues. For now, the following items will be immediately available to the members:

#### BOOKS

F-1, Federal Reserve System Board of Governors—The Federal Reserve Act As Amended Through October 1, 1961

K-2, Knight, H. McC.—A Simplified Guide to Collecting American Coins, 1959

R-4, Robinson, C. R. and Young, C. B.—A Nation Without Coins, 1965

#### REGULAR ADDITIONS TO THE PERIODICALS SECTION

ANA Club Bulletin:

Feb., March, April, May, June 1970

The Canadian Paper Money Journal:

Vol. 6, No. 2, April 1970

The Essay-Proof Journal:

Vol. 27, No. 2, 1970

The Numismatist:

Vol. 83, Nos. 4 to 6, 1970

Paper Money:

Vol. 9, No. 2, 1970

### RULES FOR USE OF THE LIBRARY

1. Use of the Library is restricted to members of The Society of Paper Money Collectors in good standing. They may borrow books for a period of two (2) weeks. Extension must be arranged with the Librarian in advance.

2. Postage and insurance both ways must be paid by the borrower. All payments must be in U. S. funds or unused U. S. postage stamps. A postal card will be used to notify the borrower of shipment and the shipping costs to be remitted.

3. All items must be handled carefully and returned promptly in suitable wrappings, with the same class postage used by the Librarian.

4. Requests must include the applicant's SPMC number. Requests for books and pamphlets should be made by the identifying code, such as M-2, R-1, etc. Requests for periodicals should be made by name, volume and issue number and year where possible.

5. Borrowers are responsible for Library property from the time it is received by them until it is returned to the Library.

## Bank Checks as Mexican Currency

By Ed Shlieker

Bank checks were used as legal currency during the Mexican revolution of 1914 due to the lack of Federal issues. In many cases the validity of these check notes was greater than that of the existing regular currency. They were emergency issues created to meet the demand and need of the time. One typical special series was issued in several denominations by the Banco de la Laguna de Coahuila of Torreon.

The Bank of London and the German-Southamerican Bank of Berlin were very active in Mexico during the revolutionary period. They both issued emergency bank checks for currency. These are the state of Coahuila releases on Banco de Londres y Mexico and the Deutsch-Sudamerikanische Bank (Berlin).

### British Currency in Africa

British-type notes inscribed East African Currency Board date from the establishment in 1919 of a common currency for British colonies in East Africa to replace the Indian rupee, German and Italian versions of it, and Maria Theresa talers. The notes eventually circulated in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar, Aden and Somaliland, as well as war-time Ethiopia. In June 1965, the newly independent states of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda provided their own central banks and currencies, thus sounding the eventual death knell of the EACB notes.

# CONNECTICUT

\$ 1.00	Stonington Bank. Unc.	\$ 7.50
5.00	Stonington Bank. Unc.	5.00
10.00	Stonington Bank. Unc.	9.75
3.00	Saybrook Bank. PROOF on Card.	85.00
1.00	City Bank of New Haven. Unc.	6.75
2.00	City Bank of New Haven. Unc.	8.00
3.00	City Bank of New Haven. Unc.	12.50
5.00	City Bank of New Haven. Unc.	6.75
10.00	City Bank of New Haven. Unc.	12.50
20.00	City Bank of New Haven. Unc.	8.75
50.00	City Bank of New Haven. Unc.	14.50
100.00	City Bank of New Haven. Unc.	18.75
.10	Charter Oak Bank. Unc.	5.00
1.00	Bank of New England. Unc.	4.00
2.00	Bank of New England. Unc.	4.50
3.00	Bank of New England. Unc.	9.75
5.00	Bank of New England. Unc.	4.00
10.00	Bank of New England. Unc.	8.00
20.00	Bank of New England. Unc.	10.75
UnCut	Sheet of 3 Treasury Notes. COLONIAL Dated Feb. 1, 1789 Fine. cut cancelled	92.50
UnCut	Sheet of Bank Checks on Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Hartford. Sheet of 6 Checks Dated 183- E.F.	14.75
UnCut	Sheet of 3 Bank Checks of First National Bank of Willimantic. Dated 188- A.U.	5.50
UnCut	Sheet of 20-50 on Norfolk Bank. E.F.	82.50
UnCut	Sheet of 3-10-20-50 Union Bank in New London. A.U.	65.00
UnCut	Sheet of 50-100 Home Bank. E.F.	150.00

I am buying certain UnCut Sheets of Old Bank Checks. Also certain Sheets of Broken Bank Bills. Also buying large HOARDS of single Obsolete Bills from all States. Please describe and price at once.

**FRANK F. SPRINKLE**

P. O. BOX 864, BLUEFIELD, W. VA. 24701

## MAINE and NEW JERSEY

OBSOLETE NOTES, CHECKS, DRAFTS AND CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT—BEFORE 1890

## FAR WESTERN STATES

CHECKS, DRAFTS AND CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT—BEFORE 1890

*ESPECIALLY*

MINING COMPANIES OF VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA

*I need these for my collection. Please write.*

**ROBERT R. COOK**

93 OVERLOOK ROAD

UPPER MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY 07043

ANA 64247 SPMC 529 EPS 1138 CCRT 71

# TOM IS BACK!

## Legal Tender U. S. Notes

Donlon No. Series

### ONES

101-1 1928 Unc ..... 26.00

### TWOS

102-1 1928 VG 10.00 Unc ..... 30.00  
 102-2 1928A VG 12.00 Fine ..... 20.00  
 102-3 1928B VG 50.00 Unc with a Corner  
 Crease ..... 275.00  
 102-4 1928C VG 4.00 F ..... 4.50  
 102-5 1928D VG 4.00 VF 9.00 U ..... 15.00  
 102-6 1928E VG 6.00 F ..... 10.00  
 102-7 1928F VG 4.00 F 6.00 U ..... 15.00  
 102-5 1928D MULED VG 8.00 U ..... 18.00  
 102-8 1928G VG 4.00 F 5.00 U ..... 8.00

*Please note GNC means it has been hand-autographed by Georgia Neese Clarke in addition to her having been one of the signers of this note.*

102-8 1928G GNC VG 8.00 XF ..... 12.00  
 102-8 1928G GNC Unc ..... 18.00  
 102-9 1953 Unc Starred 6.50 U ..... 5.50  
 102-10 1953A U Starred 6.00 U ..... 5.00  
 102-11 1953B U Starred 6.00 U ..... 4.00  
 102-12 1953C U Starred 5.00 U ..... 4.00  
 102-13 1963 U Starred 4.00 U ..... 3.50  
 102-14 1963A U Starred 4.00 U ..... 3.50

### FIVES

105-1 1928 VG 7.50 Fine ..... 9.00  
 105-1 1928 VF 12.00 Unc ..... 25.00  
 105-2 1928A VG 12.00 Fine ..... 16.00  
 102-2 1928A XF 22.00 Unc ..... 40.00  
 105-3 1928B VG 8.00 Fine ..... 12.00  
 102-3 1928B XF 15.00 Unc ..... 23.00  
 102-4 1928C VG 7.50 Fine ..... 10.00  
 102-4 1928C VF 15.00 Unc ..... 20.00  
 105-5 1928D F 32.00 XF CR ..... 45.00  
 105-6 1928E VG 7.00 F ..... 9.00  
 105-6 1928E VF 12.00 XF 16.00 U ..... 19.00  
 105-7 1928F VG 7.50 F 10.00 XF ..... 14.00  
 105-7 1928F Unc 20.00 N-B Unc ..... 30.00  
 105-7 1928F GNC VG 15.00 Fine ..... 18.00  
 105-8 1953 Unc ..... 19.00  
 105-9 1953A Star U 20.00 Unc ..... 11.00  
 105-10 1953B Star U 15.00 Unc ..... 11.00  
 105-11 1953C Unc ..... 11.00  
 105-12 1963 Star U 7.50 Unc ..... 5.75

### HUNDREDS

100-1 1966 Unc Choice ..... 115.00

### SMALL-SIZE SILVER CERTIFICATES FIVES

Block

205-1 1934 A-A XF 12.00 Unc ..... 18.00  
 205-1 1934 B-A Unc ..... 18.00  
 205-1 1934 D-A XF 12.00 .....  
 205-2 1934A D-A Mule VG 8.50 F ..... 11.00  
 205-2 1934A D-A Mule XF 20.00 .....

205-2 1934A E-A Mule VG 8.00 F ..... 10.00  
 205-2 1934A E-A Mule XF 14.00 U ..... 20.00  
 205-2 1934A F-A Mule VG 12.00 F ..... 15.00  
 205-2 1934A G-A XF 12.00 U ..... 15.00  
 205-2 1934A H-A F 10.00 VF ..... 12.00  
 205-2 1934A I-A VF 12.00 Unc ..... 15.00  
 202-2 1934A J-A VF 12.00 Unc ..... 14.00  
 205-2 1934A K-A VG 8.00 VF 10.00 XF .... 14.00  
 205-2 1934A L-A, VG 15.00 F ..... 20.00  
 205-3 1934B K-A VGF 15.00 Unc ..... 40.00  
 205-3 1934B L-A VG 10.00 VF 15.00 XF 20.00  
 205-3 1934B L-A Unc ..... 25.00  
 205-3 1934B L-A Mule VG ..... 90.00  
 205-4 1934C L-A Unc ..... 18.00  
 205-4 1934C M-A VGF 10.00 VF ..... 12.00  
 205-4 1934C N-A VGF 11.00 VF ..... 12.00  
 205-4 1934C P-A VGF 11.00 VF ..... 12.00  
 205-4 1934C P-A Mule VG ..... 50.00  
 205-4 1934C Q-A XF 12.00 Unc ..... 14.00

### WIDE BACKS TYPE I

205-5 1934D Q-A VGF 10.00 .....  
 205-5 1934D R-A VGF 10.00 VF ..... 12.00  
 205-5 1934D R-A F 10.00 Unc ..... 15.00  
 205-5 1934D S-A VG 8.00 10.00 U ..... 15.00  
 205-5 1934D T-A VGF 10.00 Unc ..... 17.00  
 205-5 1934D U-A F 10.00 Unc ..... 17.00  
 205-5 1934D V-A VGF 10.00 .....

### NARROW BACKS

205-5 1934D U-A F 12.00 XF 15.00 U ..... 20.00

### WIDE BACKS TYPE II

205-5 1934D U-A VF 20.00 Unc ..... 30.00  
 205-5 1934D V-A VGF 15.00 .....  
 205-5 1934D V-A CK #2069 Front and  
 Back Rare Unc ..... 200.00

*Following are 1934-D signed by Georgia Neese Clarke and hand-autographed by her also—could be rare combination in these Wide T1*

205-5 1934D Q-A VGF 20.00 .....  
 205-5 1934D R-A VGF 20.00 XF ..... 25.00  
 205-5 1934D S-A VGF 20.00 .....  
 205-5 1934D T-A VGF 20.00 .....  
 205-5 1934D U-A VGF 20.00 .....

### NARROW BACKS AUTOGRAPHED

205-5 1934D Fine F 25.00 .....

### WIDE BACK TYPE II AUTOGRAPHED

205-5 1934D U-A VGF 45.00 .....

### NEW DESIGNS FIVES NO AUTOGRAPHS

205-6 1953 A-A Fine 9.00 Unc ..... 12.00  
 205-6 1953 B-A VF 9.00 .....  
 205-6 1953 C-A VF 8.50 - D-A Unc ..... 12.00  
 205-7 1953A E-A XF 8.50 .....  
 205-7 1953A F-A VF 7.50 Unc ..... 11.00  
 205-7 1953A D-A Unc ..... 11.00  
 205-8 1953B F-A Unc ..... 10.00

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

## TEN DOLLAR SILVER CERTIFICATES

210-2	1934 A-A VGF 17.00 XF	23.00
210-2	1934 Unc	33.00

## THE FOLLOWING 1934 TENS MULED

210-2	1934 A-A VG 16.00 FVF	20.00
210-2	1934 A-A XF 25.00 Unc	33.00
210-3	1934A A-A VF 18.00 XF	26.00
210-3	1934A B-A VF 17.00 XF	25.00
210-3	1934A A-A Mule VG	90.00
210-3	1934A A-A Experimental VF	60.00
210-4	1934B B-A VG 40.00 VGF	65.00
210-5	1934C B-A FVF 16.00 XF	17.50
210-5	1934C B-A Unc	19.00
210-6	1934D B-A FVF 16.00 Unc	19.00

*These 1934D are autographed by Georgia Neese Clarke, who is the signer of same.*

210-6	1934D B-A FVF 25.00 U	30.00
210-7	1953 A-A VF 18.00 Unc	26.00
210-8	1953A A-A Unc	27.00
210-9	1953B A-A VF 18.00 Unc	25.00

## EXPERIMENTAL ISSUE OF 1935A SILVER CERTIFICATES

R201	Red "R" GVG 15.00	
S201	Red "S" GVG 14.00	
	Pair	28.00
S201	Red "S" Unc	60.00

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

## NORTH AFRICA EXPERIMENTAL

A205-2	Five 1934A Block K—A and Face Check Number 307 FVF with Fold Catalogs *Rare*	100.00
A210-2	Tens 1934A Block A—A Face Check #86 Fine	35.00
A210-2	Ten 1934A Block B—A Face Check #86 FVF	50.00

## HAWAIIAN ISSUE BROWN SEALS AND SERIAL NUMBERS

H201	Ones 1935A Unc	7.50
H505-1	Fives 1934 Fine Muled	40.00
	Unc Muled	60.00
H505-2	Fives 1934A F 10.00 VF	15.00
	XF 20.00 VG	9.00
H510	Tens 1934A VG 17.00 F	22.00
H500-1	Twentys 1934 VG 45.00 F	65.00
	VF.....	100.00
H520-2	Twentys 1934A VG	27.00
	Fine 32.00 VF	35.00

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

## NORTH AFRICA AND EUROPEAN INVASION NOTES ALL WITH YELLOW SEAL

A201	Ones 1935A Unc	12.50
A205-2	Fives 1934A Unc	25.00
	VGF 11.00 F 15.00 XF	18.00
A210-2	Tens 1934A VGF 16.00 F	22.00
	Unc 40.00 XF	30.00

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

We have a few 1963A One Dollar Federal Reserve Notes:

75	Pieces New York Starred	1.15 each
100	New York not Starred	1.10 each
40	San Francisco not Starred	1.10 each
95	Cleveland not Starred	1.10 each

### Have Few Fives:

80	1950E New York	6.50 each
70	1950B Atlanta	6.50 each

We also have packs and part packs of Silver Certificates:

100	Notes 1928A Block S-A 700.00 or in lots of ten pieces	8.00 each
98	1928A Block XA for 700.00 or lots of ten at	8.00 each
70	1934 Blocks DA, CA, BA, & GA Mixed, the lot at	425.00
75	1935B Mixed ED, FD	560.00
90	1935C Block PE	270.00
70	1935D Wide Block PF	200.00
90	1935D Narrow Block PF	250.00
50	1935E Block PI	100.00
88	1935E Block XG	180.00
75	1935E Block QH	150.00
100	1935E Block DH	200.00
50	1935E Block NI	100.00
75	1935E Block VH	150.00
50	1935E Block *F	150.00
200	1935F Block *F	275.00 per 100
40	1935F Block WI	60.00
50	1935F Block ZI	75.00
120	1935G Block CJ	270.00
90	1935G Block DJ	200.00
250	1935G Block *C	1000.00
50	1935G Block *C W-M	500.00
525	1935H Block DJ	175.00 per 100
100	1935H Block EJ	185.00
175	1935H Block *G	345.00
100	1957 Block ZA	175.00
50	1957 Block DA, CA, UA	89.00
90	1935F Block XI	157.00

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Also Have 300 New York Barrs at \$115.00 per Hundred and 700 New York Barrs Starred at \$125.00 per Hundred.

Many of these Notes are one of a kind. Add 85 cents to orders less than \$100.00 Please use Bank or Post Office Money Orders for fast action.

# THOMAS J. SETTLE

BOX 1173, CHURCH STREET STA., NEW YORK, N. Y. 10008



## Tennessee Obsolete Notes

50¢ Bank of Chattanooga, 1863 V.F. ....	\$ 4.50
1.00 Bank of Chattanooga, 1862. Fine .....	5.50
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